THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7312.—Vol. XLVIII. *THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.* *Price One Penny.*

A WORD IN SEASON TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE "unemployed" spectre has once more raised its head. It bids fair to haunt us—like the ghosts in old Scotch castles—once a year, but this year it has come before its time. The red flag was hoisted yesterday in Hyde Park, and some 400 of the unemployed gathered round it to listen to speeches of the usual sulphurous type. If these things are done when the trees are still green in August, what will be done when they are dry in November?

Unless wise counsels prevail in time, a great deal of mischief will be done—to the unemployed and by the unemployed; and that is why we desire at the outset of the agitation to say a word in season to those who are responsible for such meetings as began yesterday in Hyde Park. The first thing they have to consider is what will happen if the meetings are merely continued with aimless persistence. This can be stated with equal brevity and certainty. Exactly the same thing will happen in Hyde Park in 1888 as happened in Trafalgar-square in 1887. But it will happen sooner and sharper. And this for two reasons, both of which it behoves the unemployed to seriously consider. In the first place, the red flag will be more resented in Hyde Park than it was in Trafalgar-square. The Square is a small enclosure, easily surveyed, and within a stone's throw of Scotland-yard. The Park is a wide expanse, difficult to cover (especially in the darkness of autumn evenings) and far removed from the police centre. There are large hotels and good shops immediately around Trafalgar-square. But there are private palaces all round Hyde Park which could buy up the whole purlieus of Trafalgar-square many times over. This was what the Tory Government argued most strongly in 1866, when they wanted to suppress public meetings in the Park. Their successors, having already suppressed meetings in the Square, will now revert to the old (and perfectly good) arguments, and make precious short work of shutting up the Park. The immediate result of the unemployed agitation, therefore, if it is conducted on the old lines, will be to harry the unemployed and others out of Hyde Park, just as they were harried last year out of Trafalgar-square. Now, what in the world is the use of courting that result?

Simply this, it may be answered, that the unemployed will once more have put themselves *en évidence*. But here the second reason which will cause the agitation to be given scanter mercy this year comes in. Last year times were undeniably bad; trade was exceptionally depressed. This year every one is full of the revival of trade, and times are said to be going from good to better. Even at the end of last winter there were indications of the revival. We doubt if the unemployed agitation would have subsided so quickly unless many of the unemployed themselves had begun to be absorbed by the expansion of business. The experience of the Mansion House Committee, which found that applicants for work came up less and less to the scratch, points in the same direction. But, however that may be, the summer has undoubtedly been marked by improvement in trade. Mr. BURNETT, the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade, reported only a few days ago that "during July the state of the labour market has been one of continued steadiness." The trade societies have declared that the proportion of their unemployed has fallen in the course of the month from 4·6 per cent. to 3·9. On the Tyne, where last year work was its slackest, every yard is now full and busy. All this produces no effect, of course, on the permanent and hopeless mass of the incurable, because incompetent, "out-of-works" in London; but, equally of course, it must draw off the exceptional element in the distress, the temporary recruits to the army of the unemployed. If, therefore, the waving of the red flag did little good when even the smuggest and snuggest had to admit that times were bad, what can be expected of it when the optimist view just expounded is universally prevalent?

Meanwhile the existence of this optimist view suggests the line along which the unemployed agitation, if there is any real substance in it, may usefully proceed. What the leaders of it have to do is to show (1) that their aim is practical redress, not aimless disturbance, and (2) that the evils to be redressed are in fact serious and remediable. Both these objects would be secured if, instead of confining themselves to talking, they took to counting. Let each meeting be turned into a registration committee. Let the names and addresses of all the unemployed be taken down—with particulars of the trades or casual occupations to which the men belong, and of the work for which they are now seeking. When the census is complete, it should be sorted into parliamentary divisions, and each London M.P. should be waited on with the list of the unemployed in his constituency. A meeting of the M.P.'s should then be held, at which the necessary arrangements might be made for forming relief committees (such as Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S in Paddington), for referring to the Mansion House Committee, or for memorializing the Local Government Board. This would be real business, and would disarm at once Sir CHARLES WARREN'S batons and the scepticism of the public. If the unemployed do not adopt some such practical programme, they will merely beat the air and have their heads broken.

THE INVASION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD FANSHAWE, K.C.B.

I AM much obliged for your note of the 18th inst., and the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the same date. The military defence of the country against *invasion* would involve the exclusive use of railways and the calling out of militia and volunteers. This would, in peace time, be legally impossible; and even to carry it out partially, as peace manœuvres, would probably be attended with great inconvenience and difficulty. But the means of defence possessed by the seaports and coast towns against *raids* for the purpose of levying contributions (such as those of this summer) could, I think, be very easily shown. These means are war-ships, torpedoes, gunboats (if any), batteries, and submarine mines. All these elements of defence, where they exist in an efficient state, could be easily brought under the rules, and be dealt with by umpires, in the same manner as is adopted in the naval operations of attack. As part of these local defences—namely, batteries and submarine mines—are under the War Office, co-operation between that Department and the Admiralty is obviously necessary in order to appreciate accurately the value of such raids as were made upon Liverpool, the Forth, and other places; and also to test the efficiency of the submarine mining system. This co-operation ought, therefore, to be insisted upon as a necessary condition in such operations, so that our weakness, wherever it exists, should stand revealed; and I trust that the public will be sufficiently alive to the danger to insist upon its being remedied.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR, K.C.B., M.P.

The suggestion in the *Gazette* of the 18th is well deserving of practical application; it will, however, prove a severe trial on our resources, and it will show the weakness of our regular army. For instance, the infantry of the line in the United Kingdom may be taken to be sixty-five battalions, with 45,000 privates; but these, after all deductions, could not turn out 35,000 privates. Indeed, I may even reduce the number to 32,000 effective. I mention this rank as the one to test the organization of our army, which is defective because the ranks under which the numbers are classified cover a number of soldiers that are not effective in the ranks in which named. The infantry of the line may of course be increased by the Reserve men being called upon to join the battalions. These are 52,000 in number, but they belong to all the 141 battalions at home and abroad, so that the Reserve men of the sixty-five battalions at home would be available, whilst the Reserves for the seventy-six battalions abroad could not be called out. The suggestion is to have a military force on board the fleet, and no doubt the attack from the sea would be better delivered than the defence could be made; but in case of war the country would be able to raise larger defensive forces, and the suggestion in the *Gazette* would show to the people the great necessity which exists for improving and extending our military organization. There is an organization existing on paper which I wish to bring to your notice. It is the local militia, which was formed in 1809 by Lord Castlereagh, and the Acts relating to this force were revised and condensed into two Acts passed in 1812, I think, 52 George III., chaps. 38 and 68. This force amounted to about 400,000 men, and ought now with our present population to be able to enrol at least a million. I hope, with your usual energy, you will be able to work up your suggestion.

COLONEL HOWARD VINCENT, M.P.

The suggestion for the naval and military manœuvres for 1889 contained in your issue of Saturday last appears to be at once patriotic and admirable. There can be no question of the priceless value of the operations

just concluded between Sir George Tryon and Admiral Baird. To the Board of Admiralty, which instituted them, the country owes much gratitude. The only fear is that their lesson may be frustrated by what you term "the cavils of officials of the stamp of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman" and the disquisitions of professors of international law.

No honest man of common sense can really believe that a hostile fleet operating against Great Britain will pay any regard to the hours of Divine service, or fail to exact, under penalty of bombardment, the utmost possible contribution from every town and village round the coast. To endeavour to lead the people into the delusion that they are safe, not behind their own power, but by reason of some abstract theory held by half-a-dozen scholars and party politicians, and to which no nation or any soldier or sailor has subscribed, is to play a treacherous part.

The naval manœuvres have proved most conclusively that the invasion of the United Kingdom is perfectly practicable, and what Dane, Saxon, and Norman have done in the past may be done again. The British blockading fleets were as strong as they could possibly be in time of real war, with defensive claims of an imperative character all over the world. But they only succeeded in saving the Thames and London, and that with great difficulty, leaving the whole coast line of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland to its fate. The army, militia, and volunteers, as at present organized and prepared, would not, I believe, have been able to prevent a lodgment being effected at more than one point. But in any case this is certain—that an enemy has only to hold the mouth of the English Channel and of St. George's Channel for a week or so, to exact any terms he likes to impose upon the British people—to such an extent have the last forty years dried up the sources of our internal food supply, and rendered thirty-six millions dependent upon foreign markets for their daily bread. The present Administration has demonstrated beyond all dispute that the Navy is not strong enough either to protect our shores or save us from starvation. Your suggestion is that next year we should see if the land forces are capable of affording us the protection not to be expected from the Royal Navy, until it is greatly strengthened. Send away 20,000 men on board an imaginary hostile fleet. Let their places be taken by militia and volunteer battalions. Give a British fleet to the Board of Admiralty as strong as it could be if we were at war in the Pacific or Indian Ocean, and let the operations last six weeks. Mark every captured merchantman bearing corn and supplies to the United Kingdom, and the result will be, I believe, an awakening to the national mind. The expense will of course be considerable; but a stitch in time may save ninety times nine. Unfortunately, too, it would be difficult to carry out such operations until after the harvest—or the period which still passes for harvest. But that they would be productive of infinite good is certain. It is true that they would also expose our weakness to other nations. But it is better to learn ourselves and teach others rather than not to learn at all, and to live on in a fool's paradise.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR RAILWAYS.

VI. Foreign Expresses (*continued*).

Switzerland.

Here we come to a land of private companies again. The natural features of the country are fatal to any high speed, but the run over the St. Gothard route is excellent. In spite of its having to ascend from 1,400 ft. at Lucerne to 3,800 ft. above sea at the tunnel, the speed of the train through the corkscrew tunnels and over these gradients maintains as high an average as many Bavarian or Wurtemburg "expresses" do on level ground. We give the run from Bâle to Milan, the last 30 miles being done by the Italian company:—

Miles.			A.M.	Speed.
—	...	Bâle (dep).....	7.0	...
24¾	...	Olten.....	8.3	... 23½
		St. Gothard Railway.—Running speed, average 27¼.		
59	...	Lucerne.....	9.15	... 29⅔
70¼	...	Rothkreuz.....	9.42	... 30¾
95	...	Fluelen	10.30	... 33⅓
100½	...	Erstfelt	10.45	... 25⅓
118½	...	Göschenen ...	11.33	... 23
		(*lunch*)	55	

Miles			P.M.	Speed.
156½	...	Biasca	1.23	... 26
168¼	...	Bellinzona.....	1.48	... 30
186¾	...	Lugano	2.40	... 24⅔
		Italian Railway.		
203	...	Chiasso	3.15	... 29½
206	...	Como.....	4.2	... 26
227¼	...	Monza	4.59	... 24
235½	...	Milan.....	5.15	... 33

First and second class.

This is a plucky performance, because the average speed is higher on the Alpine portion of the journey than on the easier terminal sections. The Italian part is all downhill.

Italy.

The Italian railways are grouped into two great systems starting southwards from Milan, the one keeping west, and the other east, of the Apennines. The Government exercises a cramping control.

(1.) Mediterraneo. This railway system is in working alliance with the P.L.M. of France, and is the most vigorous. But it can do no better than this:—

	1st and 2nd Class.	
Miles	Rome, dep. 9.50 P.M.	Inclusive speed 31½.
207½.	Pisa, arr. 4.26	Running speed 33½.

(Comparisons are again odious, yet *Preston* is 2 miles farther from *Euston*, and the journey is 2¾ hours shorter.)

(2.) Adriatico. This system is worked in a manner still less worthy of the descendants of a race who once taught us all we knew. There are only two fast trains per day across the fertile plain of Lombardy, and this is the best:—

Miles		
165.	Milan dep. 11.25 P.M.	Inclusive speed 28 2-3.
	Venice arr. 5.10	Running speed 31½.

(*Sheffield* is about the same distance from London—but we leave the rest to the Great Northern or Midland.) The above train passes through Verona, Vicenza, and Padua; but these great names are unable to evoke a speed any higher than that which is daily attained by the Great Eastern Yorkshire goods trains.

Roumania. Till quite lately the "Orient" express was taken through this State at over 30 miles an hour—on single line—a performance which should have shamed Wurtemburg. Now the "Orient" runs through Servia direct to Constantinople.

Egypt. We have one express (1 and 2 cl.), Alexandria dep. 5.30 P.M. Cairo, arr. 9.14. The distance is 130 miles, the road absolutely level. The inclusive speed is 34¾, running average 36½.

Spain and Portugal. These countries cannot boast an "express," but the *luxe* train from Paris runs from Irun to Madrid, 392 miles, in 15¼ hours, and from Madrid to Lisbon, 411 miles, in 16 hours. Both these journeys attain exactly the same inclusive speed of 25⅔ miles per hour, while the average running speed is about 28.

Norway. Here, again, what with Nature and a sparse population, we could not expect to find expresses. The fares however are as low as the speed, and this is not the case in some greater countries.

Sweden. We find one express (1 and 2 cl.), Stockholm dep. 6.0 P.M., Malmö arr. 7.40, a distance of 384 miles. Inclusive speed 28, running speed 31. The country of course is difficult, but so is Scotland,

Russia has no trains quite up to our European "express" standard. The best are one each way between St. Petersburg and Wirballen (for Berlin), 521 miles in 17 hours, or 27½ miles an hour; and one each way between Moscow and St. Petersburg, 393 miles in 14 hours, an inclusive speed of 28 miles per hour. The journey between St. Petersburg and Berlin occupies 33 hours, distance 983 miles, or nearly 30 miles an hour throughout.

Denmark is better. Owing to competition by water from Kiel and other places, the Danish State railways have several brisk trains. The best is one from Vamdrup to Copenhagen (1, 2, 3 cl.), 160 miles in 6¾ hours; there are two separate crossings of the sea, amounting to 20 miles, in this journey, so that the inclusive speed of 24½ is very good.

The "Orient" express, which has been so much praised of late, runs at no higher speed than the trains between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and yet charges extra 1st class fares, while the other service is 1st and 2nd ordinary. The quickest section of the run to Constantinople, namely, from Paris to Belgrade, 1,234 miles, is done in exactly 41 hours, which is just 30 miles an hour inclusive.

Belgium.

Once more we find ourselves in a country which, though minute in size compared with those we have reviewed, can offer us trains at a real English "express" speed. The distances in Belgium are so short, and the line so crowded with busy towns, that high speed is the more creditable. We give here the Belgian continuation of the 9.40 A.M. from Charing-cross.

Miles.				Speed.	
		Ostend..... dep.	4.24		
14½	.....	Bruges	4.45	41½	} Inclusive speed 40
76¼	.....	Brussels ...	6.18	40¼	} Running speed 41

The distance by this route from London to Brussels is 222 miles, and the time 8 h. 18 min. (allowing for Belgian time), but it might be done in 2 hours less, since the 70 miles of sea between Dover and Ostend have been accomplished in 2 h. 50 min. by the fine steamer *Princess Henriette* recently purchased by the Belgian Government, and a still faster boat is now ordered. Belgium has several trains not quite so fast as the above; and it also owns a "stopping" train which runs the 50 miles from Tournai to Braine-le-Comte in 2 h. 7 min., stopping 18 times and yet securing an inclusive speed of 23 miles per hour. (The Dutch have a quicker stopping train than this, from the Helder to Amsterdam.) The fares in Belgium are the lowest in the civilised world—the State works the lines—and 3rd class passengers can travel in 60 per cent. of all the express trains. The Belgian express mileage is about 6,550, or 5¾ per cent. of the total in Europe.

Holland.

But the Dutch railway service is much superior to the Belgian. The "express" mileage of Holland is one-sixth greater than in Belgium, and, in proportion to population, nearly twice as great. Yet Holland is more aloof from the stream of international traffic. Most of the Dutch lines, however, are owned by private companies. A curious feature in Holland is that the expresses outnumber the "stopping" trains. Thus on the Dutch-Rhenish line between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, out of 20 trains per day 16 are "exp." and only 4 slow: by the Holland Co.'s route 19 are "exp." and 10 slow. Not only are the speeds high in Holland, but 80 per cent. of the express trains are 3rd class—a matter in which the Dutch stand head-and-shoulders above the rest of Europe. This is the more uncalled for because apart from its railways Holland enjoys unique facilities for locomotion. Steamboats pervade one half its area, and the development of steam-trams is unrivalled; these run between all towns of any size, making journeys up to 5 hours in length.

Holland reeks with locomotive energy; and it is difficult to realize that this variety of movement is all maintained by and for a population less than that of London. We give some of the best trains:—

HOLLAND CO.

Miles.	1, 2, 3 cl.	
	Rotterdam, dep.	9.0 A.M.
53½	Amsterdam, arr.	10.10

Average speed 46 miles an hour, including checks while running through 5 stations. (The Brighton Company might notice this train; it runs at the same speed as their quickest train to Brighton, but the English train is "first class only.")

DUTCH RHENISH CO.

Miles.	1, 2, 3 cl.	Speed.
	Amsterdam..... 3.0	... 42⅓
12	Nieuwerslu's 3.17	... 38⅔
45½	Rotterdam 4.10	

Average running speed 39½.

STATE COMPANY.

Miles.		Speeds.	Miles.		Speeds.
	Flushing .....dep. 5.5 P.M.		84¼	..... Boxtel ... 7.10	42⅓
60¼	..... Breda ... 6.33	41	129½	..... Venlo..... 8.18	41½

First and second class. Inclusive speed 40. Running speed 41½.

This excellent train is the continuation of the 7.15 A.M. from Victoria to Queenborough, whence some first-rate steamers ply to Flushing. One of these, the *Engeland*, 1,680 tons, 4,600 horse power, is the heaviest Channel boat, and steams at over 20 miles per hour. The *Engeland*, *Princess Henriette* (Dover-Ostend), *Empress* (Dover-Calais), and *Prince of Wales* or *Victoria* (Liverpool-Isle of Man) are all over 1,000 tons, and all do their passage in ordinary weather at from 20 to 24 miles an hour.

The express mileage of Holland is 7,650, or 6¾ per cent. of the European total, a proportion far beyond that of its population. It is now but a short step home to England, from a country so akin to ourselves in the spirit of speed.

(*To be continued.*)

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION STUDENTS AT OXFORD.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL A. BARNETT.

PROFESSOR SEELEY once suggested that the University Extension lectures were the legitimate successors of the Gospel missionaries. Perhaps it is as a result of this ancestry that their converts take so readily to pilgrimages. A few months ago a party of men and women who had attended University Extension lectures in Whitechapel went to Florence, and now a body of students from the country are filling Oxford. Pilgrimages may have a place in modern life, but they who organize them must be ready with an answer to the nineteenth-century challenge, "What is the good?" There are two distinct organizations at work: the Teachers' University Association, which has its headquarters in Toynbee Hall, has now sent up fifty-two schoolmasters to Jesus College. The Oxford Extension Society recently gathered 900 students from its various centres for a ten days' visit to the University. The experiment of giving elementary teachers rooms in college for their three weeks' vacation has been tried during the last four years. The men occupy rooms in college, attend lectures, conform to college regulations and college manners, and enjoy the guidance of a tutor. They take their pleasure on the river, play cricket matches, or go excursions, and in the evening, after Hall, meet for talk or shut themselves up to read. The men agree that as a holiday their stay is most satisfactory: those who think, with the Royal Commissioners, that national teaching suffers "from the narrowness of the seminary and uniformity in the type of students" may hope that this may be modified by contact with the University. The aim of the Association is to secure for teachers the means of preparing themselves for their professions in the universities rather than in training colleges, and this way of spending a summer holiday serves to make their object understood. This experiment has so far been tested that the use of colleges for such purposes during the vacations may be considered as assured.

The experiment of the Oxford Extension Society was much larger, and has been more anxiously watched. These 900 students were lodged in Oxford for ten days: they went in and out among the buildings in which generations of Englishmen have studied and taught. They heard lectures on history, science, and literature, and they received the hospitality of the residents. Is the good equivalent to that derived from a very satisfactory picnic, or to that which follows a course of serious study? If the organizers of the expedition protest against the picnic theory, they at the same time confess that the work done is not to be named in the same breath with university education.

What, then, is the good? There is obviously a threefold answer. In the first place, the pilgrims get the development of thought which follows an intelligent visit to a city like Oxford, a development which is marked by a greater realization of the past and a clearer conception of the value of a life of study. The "past" is a word conveying an idea which is hardly grasped by those who dwell amid houses not a hundred years old and read literature whose life is a day. In Oxford the buildings carry the mind of the visitor through age after age of English history: the old times become real times, and their people are recognized as brothers. In like manner it is hard for dwellers in towns where progress means increase of wealth, and where "material" and "immaterial" are the adjectives of highest approval and disapproval, to see any value in the acquisition of knowledge which does not pay. In Oxford they learn that the honourable are they who know, and that they who know have more satisfaction in life than they who have much money and land.

Then, secondly, the visitors get the good which comes from hearing lectures. Some of these lectures have gained public notice, but it is not from them that the chief good may be expected to flow. Isolated and brilliant lectures have their uses, but they have also their abuses. They need to be taken in moderation, and to be accepted as sauce rather than as meat for the mind. The lectures offered to the students during their stay at Oxford were not generally of this kind: they were either specimen lectures of those delivered at the University Extension centres, in which some one character was discussed, or some one fact in science elucidated, or they were suggestive lectures designed to stimulate study and give it its first direction. These suggestive lectures had a very evident value—they did not pretend to satisfy, and they did not only stimulate. They gave just the guidance necessary to make the start effective, and it may fairly be claimed that some of the listeners will go home determined to begin to study the subjects so dealt with thoroughly.

Finally, the meeting has been the outward and visible sign of a unity which has grown up, though unrecognized, around the students. In their separate centres they have dreamed of nothing greater than their class: in this meeting they have recognized that they are a society—a corporation. As a result there has been a distinct widening of interest—an addition to the proper pride which belongs to those who are members of no mean body, and an addition also to the more proper humility which sits on those who know a Whole which is greater than the part. The members of the society have carried away this good: they have recognized their common interest: the stir of life has moved in the dry bones of the organization, and the brooding spirit of the time may be trusted to put in the breath which will make these students an exceeding great army fighting against ignorance.

Thus shortly may be gathered up some of the answers offered to the challenge, "What is the good?" but perhaps the greatest gain of all is one which is not so obvious. The pilgrims will carry home a sense of dissatisfaction, or rather of unsatisfaction. One of the dangers which has from the beginning threatened the University Extension movement is the use of high names for small things. People who have attended a few lectures on history have been tempted to think themselves cultured because the lecturer was a university man, and to claim a relationship with the university because they have received a certificate. Now, this meeting at Oxford has brought about conference, and conference has shown that the Extension movement is only at the threshold of its career. Alongside of a scheme which was "to put thoroughness before extent of knowledge," to "train minds in methods rather than to fill them with facts," "to give means of life, and not means of livelihood," "to make common the teaching given at the universities," alongside of such a scheme the reports of Centres, where every year the members had desired some new study, the returns of the numbers of students who had failed to offer themselves for examination, and the limits of the proposed reforms were sufficient to create general unsatisfaction in the minds of those who cared for mind training.

Unsatisfaction is a healthy condition, and the unsatisfaction of those who have now been able to put what the Extension movement has done by the side of what remains to be done, may be left to produce its own action. It would seem though that if students desire the training which the university offers, one reform before all others is pressing. They must be required to follow a sequence of subjects. It is true that our old universities provide a something which no scheme can extend beyond their walls; but they also provide well-equipped teachers and a system of study. The Extension movement has sent out the teachers. Their success has been astonishing, as well in working-class centres as in rich suburbs, but as yet little has been done to help their students in the choice of study, or to guide their way in the pursuit of any object. At present they go from course to course, studying during one session history, and mechanics some months afterwards. They need to be taught how subject fits in with subject if their minds are to be trained in methods, as they need to be shown the infinity of every subject if they are to gain means of life, as distinguished from means of livelihood.

"MY UNCLE BARBASSON."

"My Uncle Barbasson." By Mario Uchard. (Vizetelly and Co.) M. Mario Uchard is a writer whose literary record consists of one success and several—attempts. His name, too, is remembered in connection with certain matrimonial adventures, or misadventures, while students of the drama think with amusement of the sorry figure he cuts in M. Sardou's brilliant pamphlet, "Mes Plagiats." The book now before us belongs to the brood of "Mademoiselle de Maupin." It is an offering at the shrine of the goddess Lubricity, and an offering of very meagre literary worth. It is neither passionate nor humorous, but fantastic, empty, and dull. The original may possibly possess some charm of style which necessarily disappears in the English version, though the translation is good enough as such things go. On the other hand, M. Paul Avril's so-called etchings, forty in number, are very beautiful. Their style is exquisite, and their taste is much better than might have been expected. It is sad to see such workmanship thrown away upon a book which is not even a good specimen of its questionable class.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Signor Crispi will find the Turkish Note about Massowah more difficult to digest than M. Goblet's. The Turk recalls the fact that when the Italians occupied Massowah they disclaimed all annexationist designs. In February, 1885, the Italian Government declared that their action was solely undertaken to safeguard order and commercial security in that district, was of provisional character, and concealed no *arrière pensée* of taking possession. The Porte is now naturally astonished by the cool notification by the same Government that it has taken possession of Massowah. The most effective reply to the Italian Government would be to reproduce in full the declarations by which they heralded their occupation of Massowah. The Turkish Note does not leave Signor Crispi a leg to stand upon.

We are glad to see that even the Ministerial *Standard* finds itself called upon to tell Signor Crispi that he is going too far. We hope Lord Salisbury has given him the same hint. "If we were on the eve of war, the conduct of the Italian Premier would be intelligible." No doubt. But what brought the Italian Premier to such a pitch of arrogance as to justify this remark? What but this so-called "League of Peace," which the *Standard* has so energetically supported, and which Lord Salisbury has encouraged even to the length of leading Signor Crispi to boast of the maritime alliance of England with Italy? We hope that they have discovered in time how dangerous it is to delude Powers like Italy and Austria into the belief that they are insured against the consequences of their own imprudence by their alliance with their more powerful neighbours.

On the whole, the American and Canadian press treat the rejection of Mr. Chamberlain's handiwork with praiseworthy equanimity. The *modus vivendi* established for two years will not be disturbed, and after the Presidential election the negotiations can be resumed—this time, let us hope, with a British Commissioner whose name will not be like a red rag to a bull to an integral section of either of the great American parties.

Señor Castelar compares General Boulanger with the worst examples of Mexican and Haytian military adventurers. Therein Señor Castelar gives free rein to his exuberant and extravagant rhetoric at the expense of his judgment. General Boulanger may not be a heaven-sent genius, but he is, according to the unanimous testimony of those who know him, an honest man—at present. Power, if it comes to him—and Signor Crispi is doing his best to help him to a dictatorship—may corrupt him, as it corrupted others. But General Boulanger is no more the worst type of the military adventurer than Señor Castelar is the worst type of the Republican demagogue.

A club for journalists has been formed in Mexico, to which no member is held to be worthy of admittance who has not been at least once in gaol. The idea is not a bad one. It might be tried with advantage in Ireland. Very few Irishmen worth their salt have made a mark in history without passing through the dungeon. Mr. T. P. O'Connor is almost the only notable Nationalist who has not been in prison. It is a grave reproach, which hitherto he has taken great pains not to wipe away.

We congratulate the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* on the addition to his journalistic experiences of which he sends so interesting an account this morning. In the Mexican journalists' club, "the relative standing of the members is based upon the length of the periods during which they have languished in gaol." The *Standard's* correspondent would have to take "a back seat there," for his experience of the Paris police cells was for one night only. But even that will give him much fresh insight into the ways of a force which is about as "admirable" in one capital, we expect, as in another. Already he has come to see that the police sometimes "brutally kick" unoffending citizens, and to characterize their treatment of street gathering as "imbecile." What is unlike London is that the French Scotland-yard did not at once promote the constables concerned, but, on the contrary, "admitted that their conduct was most outrageous."

It was lucky for the *Standard's* correspondent, by the way, that the Prefect of Paris is no longer that M. Andrieux, who was felled to the ground last year in Trafalgar-square by one of Sir Charles Warren's men, whose conduct the *Standard* so warmly applauded. M. Andrieux has never forgotten the insult, and would probably have enjoyed the opportunity of reminding the *Standard's* man that what is thought good enough in London for a distinguished official must be good enough also for a newspaper correspondent in Paris.

When the bees take to looting confectioners' shops, the times must be hard in the land of honey. Yesterday, at Bishop Auckland, the bees took possession of the sweetstuffs exposed in the market-place, and put the rightful owners to flight. The long-protracted wet weather has reduced the hives to a state of destitution. It is necessary to live, the industrious workers seem to have said, and finding nothing to live on in the meadows and woods, they looted the stores of the human capitalists who flaunted their possessions in the eyes of the starving insects. It is an evil precedent. The world must indeed be out of joint when the bees, of all insects in the world, take to plunder.

We are delighted to hear of the formation of a "Northern Heights of London Footpath Association." Similar associations are needed, no doubt, for other parts of London, too, but it is in the northern district that the work will be most useful, because it is there that there is most to be saved. The district is especially rich in ancient footpaths, and no one who has not tried it has any idea of the number of rural walks still possible within the northern quadrant of the twelve-mile circle from Charing-cross. But the suburban builder is abroad in the land: and as he is a creature entirely without conscience in the matter of open spaces and rights of way, the new Association is a necessity of the time. Mr. H. J. Foley and Mr. C. E. Maurice (Squire's Mount, Hampstead) are the secretaries and treasurers.

Conflicts of "evidence" between the police and the public are becoming more and more common; the satisfactory view of which is that this kind of thing must in time work its own cure. There were two cases yesterday, in neither of which did the magistrate do himself any credit. At Clerkenwell, where one Jones was charged with the usual assault on the police, a Mr. Arnold Duffy, of the Customs, came forward as an independent witness, and gave the police the lie direct: he said the assault was all the other way, the police having deliberately "smashed" the prisoner with their truncheons for nothing. The latter, he said, "looked so bad from the treatment he had received that he could hardly be recognized as the same man." Mr. Horace Smith, burning, no doubt, to defend his myrmidons, asked if witness *did* recognize him; and Mr. Duffy made answer that he "had watched Jones all the time," but he looked so pale after his ill-treatment "that he hardly looked the same man." To which Mr. Smith said:—

> A man's ooking pale would not prevent his being recognized. You ought to give your evidence with more care. This is a most serious accusation you are bringing against the police.

And—remanded the prisoner! Not a word here to the police, and only insult to the independent witness.

In a similar case, at Marlborough-street, Mr. Cooke admitted that P.C. 358 D "no doubt behaved very rudely," and that what he had said to Mr. Hitchcock was "extremely insolent and rude;" and while believing that Mr. Hitchcock, in his anger, "did strike the officer," thought that "justice would be met" by binding him over in his own recognizance of £25. But, of course, nothing is to be done to the "extremely insolent" P.C. 358 D.—except perhaps his immediate promotion at the hands of the authorities at Scotland-yard, and subsequent canonization.

We are sorry to see that the *Star*—from which we all hoped for much help in the Liberalizing of London—has begun badly, by sowing dissension in Central Finsbury. The selected Liberal candidate there is the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, who made so plucky a fight in Holborn at the last election. Mr. Naoroji may or may not have been the best man to choose: that was an eminently debateable point; but the time for debating it was before the selection, not after. Mr. Naoroji's friendly rivals were outvoted, and as soon as the voting was over, their business was to loyally support him. To undermine the position of the duly-selected Liberal candidate is treason to the Liberal cause. This is not what we expect from the *Star*. It would be bad enough under any circumstances; but it is worse when there is an appearance of the paper subordinating—for private reasons—the interests of the party to those of an individual.

As for Mr. Naoroji himself there is nothing whatever against him, except his name, and that is not nearly so bad as it looks—being pronounced *Now-ro-gee*, with the accents on the first and last syllable. In his favour are—besides his fight at Holborn—his great services in India, his proved administrative ability, his sincere devotion to Liberalism, his manly eloquence, and his long political training. If Mr. Bradlaugh wants his Indian crusade to succeed, he for one ought to do all he can to secure the seat in Central Finsbury for the late Prime Minister of Baroda.

The account of the last accident on the Dent du Midi, which "an eye-witness of the fatality" sends to the *Times* this morning, enforces the moral which we drew yesterday. Mountaineering in August after a wintry summer like this has been is quite a different thing from mountaineering

in August under ordinary conditions. Here is what the eye-witness says:—

The last slope is usually at this time of the year a mere steep of loose shale, but with a well-defined and safe path, was, on this occasion, covered with frozen snow more or less deep. We arrived in safety at the base of the snowy and fatal steep, of which our guide-in-chief declared he had only once before out of 202 ascents made one so difficult. Lest any one should draw the inference from this accident that the Dent du Midi is usually dangerous, it should be observed that this snow and ice on the summit is quite exceptional at this time of the year.

Tourists cannot, therefore, too clearly understand that mountaineering is "quite exceptionally" dangerous this year also.

Apropos of the bad weather, it really looks as if there were something in the statement which Mr. Ruskin made a year or two ago about a revolution in cloudland, and which was much ridiculed by men of science at the time. This is what Mr. John Shakespear has observed:—

The cumuli, those splendid mountainous clouds, grey towards their base, but towering in white round masses of awful grandeur, are in their size and magnificence seemingly new in this country; at least, I never before saw in the British Isles such clouds of the magnitude they have been recently. In the tropics, and during autumn of Southern Europe, clouds of their class accumulate as the rainy season approaches; those who have seen those skies in such latitudes as I have are greatly impressed with the similarity between them and what have been and are still over England at the present time.

Evidently, as Mr. Shakespear says, "there is something going on quite unusual in the astronomic world." Perhaps some astronomer will tell us what it is, and why?

The system of betting on the day's run practised, according to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, on board the floating hotels of the Atlantic, opens the door to many forms of dishonesty. The simple sweepstakes, familiar to all who go down to the sea in ships, is neither sufficiently profitable nor sufficiently exciting. In the first place, five shillings is paid for the privilege of drawing a number, and then the numbers drawn are put up to auction, the purchaser paying half the money to the seller, the other half into the pool. It is suggested that the bidding for unlikely numbers may be artificially run up by a ring of gamblers knowing enough to hold the likely numbers; and this is only one of many temptations which such a system obviously presents. Where large sums are at stake it is even conceivable that the officers of the ship might be bribed either to "pull" her (so to speak) or to falsify the record of the run. We are far from insinuating that it would be easy to find officers who would lend themselves to such swindling; but they should place themselves above suspicion by discouraging the game to the utmost of their power. If all else failed, they could always checkmate the gamblers by declining to post the run.

The classical night at Covent Garden floated Beethoven's Symphony in C, and Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in G, played effectively by Mdme. Frickenhaus—but a classical night to be a draw must be much more pronounced and advisedly selected than this. Nikita was not so good in the inevitable "Home, Sweet Home" as she might have been—in fact she seemed tired, and sang undoubtedly flat, but she had a great reception as usual. The surprise to many was the magnificent singing of Mdme. Belle Cole, who created a real sensation in the Fisher's Song by Pease, which had the additional merit of not having been sung too often. Her compass, quality, and admirable style produced an impression which at once placed her in the first rank of Covent Garden popularities. We seldom heard Santley in better voice and spirits. May we say that, great as he is, it is in poor taste to print Sims Reeves's name in type three times bigger and blacker than any one else's. He is announced for Friday next. Sims Reeves himself is quite big enough to bear the same type as the others. Irving's handbills are models—the great actor is content to share his type with the walking gentleman of the play. Surely it is possible to honour the highest without insulting all the rest.

A NIGHT AMONG THE DOLOMITES.

WE had come down from the Marmolata by Fedaja Caprile and Forno di Canale, and intended to reach San Martino by the rocky pass between the Rosetta and the Cimon delle Palle, taking the Cima di Vezzana on our way. When we reached Gares, the little village where we proposed to sleep, there still remained three hours of daylight. The hay-lofts of Gares did not promise much repose; it seemed likely that they would offer us more company than was desirable, and we resolved to push on up the mountain side, and to take our chance of finding some rocky bedchamber nearer the foot of the Cima di Vezzana. From Gares the mountain path ascended rapidly, in order to surmount the precipitous rocks of a waterfall which seemed to close the valley. As we rose higher and higher among the krum holts, bilberries, and broken boulders, the glen of Gares opened out below us, looking down to Forno di Canale, whence we had started, and the great pyramid of the Civetta towered solemnly into the evening sky, climbing with our climbing feet. Then the path descended a long rocky couloir, full of edelweiss, till it reached the level of the torrent along whose narrow gorge the wind blew fresh and cool, and promised us the near presence of snow; ten minutes' further ascent, and we suddenly emerged upon the Pian delle Comelle—a long, oval-shaped plateau, about two miles in circumference, with sheer precipices rising many hundred feet above its level, and broken at their summits into a thousand fantastic shapes, spires, domes, and needle-points of dolomite; relieved against the sky, all rosy now in the setting sunlight. The water, which we had followed so far, deserted us here, finding its way by some deep underground channel; and all the bed of this plateau looked like a lake of small white limestone boulders, pallid in contrast with the warm hues upon the surrounding rocks. The plateau was so level, its ghiarra bed so smooth, that it might have been taken for an antediluvian billiard table, or the bowling-green of some giant haunters of the Dolomites. The Pian delle Comelle is a superb episode of the mountains: it might have served as the banqueting-hall of prehistoric mountain kings; it would surely serve us now for sleeping-chamber. About a quarter of a mile from the entrance to the plateau lay a group of huge boulders which had fallen from the impending cliffs, and these we made for as our halting-place. The deepest solitude seemed to possess the whole circumference of the plateau; not a sound broke the stern silence of the rocks that hemmed it in; our own footfalls struck weirdly upon the stillness, like the violation of some sacred place. Suddenly Michele, our guide, descried a figure moving about the boulders; he gave a loud halloa, and instantly from every angle and buttress of the rocky walls the echo answered back; new voices sprang to life, redoubling and reverberating his shout, till it died away at length, lost in the upper reaches of the long plateau where the white avalanche had streamed down the torrent's course from the higher ledges of the mountain side.

The shepherds, for such they proved to be, received us kindly. Their party consisted of one man and two lads; the smallest, a queer little gnome-like figure, was called Mosca, "the Fly." We presently discovered that his father, who was absent, owned the flock, and was the chief man there; this accounted for the Fly's extraordinary behaviour: he buzzed about, snubbed his burly companions, ordered everything, questioned and criticised ourselves. "They can sleep on a feather bed every night of the year, and yet they come to a place like this," he muttered to himself; but he soon gave up the problem as one of those things no fellow can understand; he gradually thawed towards us, and made himself most friendly and useful: The flock now began to straggle in, driven down from the scanty pastures with many shouts, hurling of stones, bleating of lambs, and strange shepherd's objurgations: "Monster of a beast!"—this to a tiny lamb that had frisked too far from its mother; "Ugh! hound of sheep!"—this to the old bell-wether; and the whole plain was filled to overflowing with the reduplicated noise of their housing for the night. Gradually, however, they settled down one by one on the dry stone floor; the bleatings and baa-ings grew less and less frequent, and silence fell upon the gorge once more. We lighted a fire, and the polenta pot was soon simmering over the glowing logs of larch and scented juniper. After supper the Fly produced a huge shepherd's cloak for each of us; mine was made of homespun wool, immensely heavy and warm; it had only one sleeve open, the right-hand one, the other sleeve was sewn up and served as a pouch in which the shepherd could carry his provisions. Sitting thus cloaked around the fire, the ruddy light playing upon their faces, with the smoke rising in long blue spirals and then drifting away, the men looked strangely wild and picturesque. The talk turned upon the shepherd's life among the mountains, and gradually slipped into a succession of fairy stories, such as we had often heard among the Dolomites, till the eldest of the group turned round and said, "But the Holy Council of Trent put an end to all that; so we'll leave it alone."

The last glimmer of daylight slowly died away with the dwindling talk; the shadows fell deeper and deeper; the mountain cliffs lost their definite form, and seemed to shrink; only the long white ghiarra bed gleamed weird and ghostly in the dusk. Silence descended upon the company, and one by one they moved off to a little distance from the fire, wrapped themselves up in their cloaks, and were soon in the *mondo di là*. We, too, betook ourselves to our lair and lay down to sleep. No! not to sleep; the night was too wonderful for that. Light clouds came sailing across the strip of sky that from rock to rock roofed in the plateau where we reposed; the stars in procession marched above our heads as the great world rolled along; the fine night wind blew, and then ceased and blew again, like the breathing of the ice god in his sleep, and swept the films of smoke from our smouldering fire across the face of the opposite cliffs and down the glen; all night, along the crest of the cliffs a pale gleam of light seemed to cling in contrast to the solid darkness of the rocky walls, and against this lambent line fantastic silhouettes, like forms of gnomes and genii, peered down into the valley where the slumbering mortals lay; now and again the deep voice of some old wether would break the solemn silence and wake the echoes for a while. The night wore away with the rapidity of all such nights, until at length, far in the east, the dawn began to lighten. Slowly the veil of darkness was withdrawn, and once more sheep and rocks and sleeping men emerged into the brightness of another day.

WHO IS THE "WHITE PASHA"?

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE telegram despatched by Reuter from Suakin, on Friday night, announcing the arrival of pilgrims from the Bahr-Gazelle, clears away at least some of the mystery surrounding the "White Pasha," in that it establishes on the testimony of eye-witnesses that there is such a man. What is more to the purpose, it furnishes additional evidence of his identity. No reader of the *Pall Mall Gazette* will be surprised at the statement that he is, and can be, no other than Stanley. So far back as last March, when news was daily expected that the "rescue" expedition had joined Emin, this journal first broached the theory that Wadelai was a false scent, that the Bahr-Gazelle was the true objective, and that there Stanley might be expected to make his first appearance. Again, in June, only a few days before the first rumour of the "White Pasha" reached Europe, public attention was once more directed to this theory, which had in the interval been strengthened by more than one confirmatory circumstance. All that has since transpired points so clearly in the same direction as almost to place the matter beyond further doubt.

In the first of the two articles referred to, Stanley's own sketch of the steps necessary for setting up a native State in the Bahr-Gazelle, as a barrier against the slave-hunters, was given at length. It will suffice here to give just that part of it which bears upon the identity of the "White Pasha" with whose force the Mahommedan pilgrims tell us they spent four days in that region last February. The first objection to Stanley's identity with the "White Pasha" was the report of the Arabs as to his having been forced to halt, and that he was surrounded by hostile tribes. Stripping this report of its more alarming elements, it may be accepted as having been a fact at the time, and in so far as it represented a fact the report was a confirmatory circumstance. Here are Stanley's words:—

> By this last route (that of the Aruwimi) you may have water carriage for the conveyance of your stores to within seventy miles of the frontier or watershed between the Nile and the Congo, where it may be presumed, *you will halt to decide upon your future operations, and gather all the facts necessary to arrive at a prudent decision.*"

A perfectly simple and natural explanation! The "surrounded" and "hostile" may be regarded as mere surplusage. Again, having traced the route to be followed, Stanley summed up the first object to be aimed at by the commander of an expedition in the following short sentence:—

> If he can only unite the Niam-Niams, the Sere, the Bongo, the Golo, the Ndogo, the Muttu, the Rol, and the Jur tribes into a confederacy for their own self-preservation, he will have accomplished all that is desirable at present.

The report had previously reached us from Khartoum that the "White Pasha" was attended by a large number of Niam-Niams. We now have it on the authority of the pilgrims that they saw him encamped amongst the Bongo. Seeing that these two tribes are embraced in Stanley's plan, and that the stranger can be traced following point by point the lines laid down by Stanley, can he be reasonably supposed to be any other than Stanley himself? Stated formally, the argument in proof of Stanley may be put as follows:—The first step to be taken by an explorer penetrating from the Congo to the Bahr-Gazelle would be to establish a depot at the head waters of the Aruwimi. That depot Stanley established, under Major Barttelot. The next would be to halt between the frontiers of the Congo and the Nile, to gather intelligence and formulate a plan of action. That Stanley adopted this step also, the report of the Arabs, stripped of all embellishment, sufficiently proves. Having reached the Bahr-Gazelle, the organization of the Niam-Niams, the Bongo, and other tribes, into a league of self-defence should be the first work undertaken. As we know from the Mahommedan pilgrims, the stranger at present in the Bahr-Gazelle has taken this work in hand. A tolerably strong chain of circumstantial evidence. As for the theory that Emin, whom we know to have been at Wadelai last November, may have left his stronghold, it is unfortunate, not to say gratuitous. Emin, it may be confidently relied upon, is snug in his own quarters, waiting quietly till Stanley, having formed the first line of defence in the north, shall descend southward, when the two will join hands and Emin will take his place in the organization. It may be that the resource and courage which have enabled him to maintain his position through the four terrible years of his isolation may be rewarded with the chief command of the organized tribes, Stanley moving forward to the greater work beyond. For there *is* something more to be done, though it is not an immediate dash upon Khartoum. Such a step would for the present be purposeless, seeing that the abandoned city is the road to nowhere in particular. But the new State *must* find a road to the sea. That is indispensable if "the charnel-house of Africa," the "open sore of the world," is to be finally closed. The finding of that road will be Stanley's crowning work He may then fairly face the heavens and say his *Nunc requiescam.*

"THE SOCIETY OF THE GOLDEN CORD."

An American minister, Mr. Scadding, has organized among the boys of his parish a "Society of the Golden Cord." The majority of the members are newsboys, from nine to thirteen, and they are pledged to keep five rules: 1. To be loving and lovable. 2. To be pure in heart, mind, and body. 3. To pity and help the poor and weak. 4. To be kind to dumb creatures. 5. To hate all shams, meanness, and dishonesty. Having signed this pledge, the boy receives the badge, a knot of golden cord. The American contemporary from whom we take these facts does not explain how the pledge "to hate shams," &c., is to always be made consistent with the sale of American newspapers.

At Home and Abroad.

The King of Denmark intends proceeding to Berlin on Friday next in order to return the visit which the Emperor William recently paid him at Copenhagen. His Majesty will return to Wiesbaden on Sunday, and, according to present arrangements, will start on the 5th prox. on his way back to Denmark.

A considerable number of Social Democrats were arrested on Tuesday in Berlin.

The general view adopted by the Berlin press as to Signor Crispi's visit is that it constitutes an excellent guarantee for preserving the peace of Europe.

The condition of the Nile is comparatively satisfactory, but a correspondent at Alexandria says that the optimistic views now prevalent are as premature as previous desponding ones.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* reports an accident on the Central Asian Railway, at the station of Kerschen, of which particulars have only now been received, although it occurred last month. Five persons lost their lives.

Baron de Pitteurs-Hiégaerts, Belgian Minister at the Vatican, has been appointed Minister to Russia in place of M. Delfosse, who has resigned. The nomination has been approved by the Russian Government.

At the sitting of the Council-General of the Department of Pas de Calais, held at Arras yesterday, a resolution was adopted condemning the prohibition against the importation of French cattle into England.

A shark, 5 ft. in length, has been forwarded to the Grosvenor Museum, at Chester, by Mr. John Buckley, of Liswall, who captured the fish in the Dee. It is described as a fine specimen.

An explosion occurred at noon yesterday in the camphor distillery of Messrs Howard and Sons, Stratford. Two men were seriously injured, and the premises caught fire and were entirely destroyed.

A serious landslip has taken place at Marston, in the salt district. The earth has subsided, forming a chasm five yards wide and fifteen yards deep. A brook that ran over the surface has disappeared. There is every indication of further subsidences.

Yesterday afternoon two men picked up some clothes on the north beach at Lowestoft, belonging to a person who had presumably been bathing. It subsequently transpired that the clothes belonged to an elderly gentleman, named Alfred Worsley Crisp, whose body has not been recovered.

Dr. Stubbs, Bishop of Chester, will not leave the diocese to take charge of the see of Oxford until November next. His lordship will bid farewell to the Cheshire clergy at the Diocesan Conference, over which he will preside, on the 30th of October.

The clerk to the Birmingham justices received a letter from the Home Secretary yesterday announcing that he had appointed Mr. T. M. Colmore stipendiary magistrate for the borough. The appointment is worth £1,000 a year. Mr. Colmore is recorder of Warwick, and a magistrate for Warwickshire.

A boy named David Burrew was charged yesterday, at the Hammersmith police-court, with committing sacrilege in St. James's Church, Fulham. The accused was seen to enter by a window, and was caught after he had broken open the alms box. He was committed for trial.

The majority of the operatives in the chain trade in the South Staffordshire district, who recently struck for an advance in wages, have resumed work, some at an advanced and others at the former rate. A good number of the men have resumed work in consequence of there being no funds to support them.

John Hudson, mason, George Bober, labourer, and Lewis Ladbrook, were convicted at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday of burglary and robbery. Hudson, who had suffered several terms of penal servitude, including one of twenty and one of five years, was cautioned by the judge, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, Ladbrook to ten, and Bober to six months.

Count Charles William Kaunitz, a lieutenant in the Austrian Hussars, and an attaché to the London Embassy, died suddenly on Tuesday at Payerbach. It is believed that the cause of death was the excessive use of morphia. The count, who was only twenty-seven years old, was one of the best known gentlemen riders, and until recently enjoyed robust health.

Edward Parry, a butler, in the employment for about a year past of Mrs Dugdale, of Blyth Hall, Warwickshire, was charged before the Coleshill bench of magistrates yesterday, with stealing 588 bottles of wines and spirits, of the value of £140, the property of his mistress. The prisoner, who had nothing to say in his defence, was committed for trial.

Thomas Wright, the man who made a confession the other day to the effect that he murdered two women in Hoxton sixteen years ago, was again brought before Mr. Saunders at Worship-street yesterday. He now said he was "in drink" at the time he made the statement, and did not know what he was doing. The magistrate, regretting that he had no power to sentence him to imprisonment, ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

Down Hall, Essex, the seat of Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., has had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. A son of the medical gentleman who was in attendance upon the hon. baronet was dressing for dinner, when, the window being open, a current of air blew the curtains on to the lighted candle, and ignited them. The flames quickly spread all over the room, but the fire was confined to the apartment in which it originated.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Umpire-in-Chief of the late Aldershot manœuvres, in which both regular troops and volunteers have been engaged, issued his final observations on the operations of the last six weeks yesterday. Several of the movements are somewhat adversely criticized, but on the whole the General says he considers it very much to the credit of those concerned that the work was carried out by all ranks with such good spirit and fairness.

A correspondent writes to point out that the reported feats of American express trains by no means excel the Great Northern run to Edinburgh in 7 hours 32 minutes, performed on Tuesday week, and including 43 minutes stoppages, namely, 9 minutes at Grantham, 25 at York, and 9 at Newcastle. This, it is observed, reduced the running time to 6 hours 50 minutes, and gave an average on the 397 miles of 58¼ miles per hour.

The Board of Trade have nominated Mr. J. W. Barry as the engineer to conduct the inquiry agreed upon by the Thames Conservators and the Richmond Select Vestry and Twickenham Local Board with regard to the state of the Thames below Teddington and the measures to be adopted for its improvement. Mr. Barry will fix the time for the inquiry, which is not expected to take place before October. The local authorities are hopeful that the inquiry will result in the acceptance of the lock and weir proposal.

THE REJECTION OF THE FISHERIES TREATY.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN OPINION.

In New York the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty was so generally expected that it excites little notice.

The *Times* says:—"The discussion and rejection of the treaty are perhaps the most remarkable instance of narrow partisanship in the treatment of a great international question ever known in our history. We are confident that the sober sense of the people has not been deceived."

The *Herald* says:—"The Republicans have assumed a very serious responsibility, and will not be permitted to shirk it in any possible emergency. For while England and this country would be stupid and foolish to allow a question of salt fish to disturb their amicable relations, it is nevertheless true that even nations sometimes commit very silly blunders."

The *Evening Post* says:—"The Republican position regarding the treaty is that it is not a subject for negotiation at all. This doctrine is false in the purview of history, and indefensible in the light of Christianity. It puts the United States out of the pale of civilized nations."

The *Tribune* and the *Irish World* rejoice over the rejection, declaring in almost the same words that the action of the Republicans is patriotic, since the treaty is un-American. Both allude to Mr. Chamberlain's share in it, thus maintaining to the last the position taken at the beginning of the unalterable opposition to any treaty which he had a hand in making.

The *Montreal Gazette*, the Canadian Government organ, says: "We may safely conclude that if the control of the Administration passes into the hands of the party responsible for the rejection of the treaty every resource of 'bluff,' coercion, and threat will be exhausted to compel Canada to abandon her rights secured in 1818, and exercised for seventy years. It is not to be conceived, however, that the friendly intercourse of the two peoples is in danger while the Administration remains in the control of the Democratic party. As the fishing season is now drawing to a close, little apprehension of early difficulties need be entertained."

The Toronto *Mail* says:—"We now think that the probable result of the rejection will be that for the present the existing *modus vivendi* will remain in force. Before the courtesy which it extends is withdrawn, the Presidential question in the United States will be solved, and then it is hoped more reasonable views will obtain. Renewed negotiation, however, will be necessary, for the treaty is now as thoroughly out of existence as if it had never been penned."

The *Toronto Globe* asks:—"What does it all teach? Surely, that the Dominion Government should insist upon managing their fisheries business without British intervention. It is high time for the Canadian Government to demand absolute freedom to deal in the case according to Canadian interest only. Canada must either lose her fisheries or sternly protect them so soon as the rejection of the treaty is formally announced."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S VIEW.

Sir C. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Canada, says concerning the Senate's rejection of the treaty:—"It will make no change in the administration of the affairs of my Department. As regards American vessels in Canadian waters, at least for the present, nothing can be done until we have a full meeting of the Cabinet after my colleagues return from the vacation. The *modus vivendi*, which was carried into effect by an Order in Council, in the same way can be annulled or withdrawn at any time. . . . Now that the States have rejected the treaty it becomes a dead letter, and before a treaty can be reached now negotiations will have to be renewed and the whole affair gone over again."

THE REVOLT IN AFGHAN-TURKESTAN.

According to a Simla telegram, Ishak Khan, Governor-General of Afghan-Turkestan, lately refused an invitation of the Ameer to visit Cabul, and it is believed that he has now assumed a defiant attitude. The latest news received at Simla states that a portion of the troops have turned against Ishak Khan, in favour of the Ameer, and that the garrison of Maimena has deposed the Governor appointed by Ishak and requested the Governor at Herat to send another official to take his place. The latter thereupon despatched the brother of the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief at Herat. No fighting is reported. It is believed that the Ameer's authority in Turkestan is firmly established, and that Ishak Khan is not likely to overthrow it.

RIDICULING THE "WHITE PASHA" STORY.

The story of the "White Pasha" is, according to information from Berlin published by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, altogether ridiculed in letters just received from Cairo. It is affirmed in these that no pilgrims come from the river Bahr-el-Ghazal to Suakin, and that no pilgrim route traverses Bongoland. The Mecca pilgrims, who every year arrive at Suakin from the Middle Soudan, the so-called Takruri or Takrari, have the reputation of being systematic liars and boasters. It was considered possible that a rumour of Stanley having appeared in the extreme south of the Ghazal province may have reached Darfour, but all the details given are held to be pure inventions.

CAPTURE OF MACEDONIAN BRIGANDS.

A band of eight Macedonian brigands, some of them being armed, appeared yesterday near Sophia. Six of their number were arrested by the gendarmerie, and will be tried by court martial. There is no truth, says the *Standard* correspondent, in the assertion of the Opposition that the brigandage now being carried on has any political object. A number of Macedonians, in order to escape from the persecutions of the Turkish provincial authorities, fled to Bulgaria in search of employment; but, all not being successful in their object, resorted to acts of brigandage. The band which recently captured M. Stojanoff, the photographer, has retired to Macedonia. A subscription has beeen opened here for M. Stojanoff's ransom. The brigands now demand £T400.

THE REPORTED SURRENDER OF DINIZULU.

Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, has, a Pietermaritzburg telegram says, received no information respecting the rumoured surrender of Dinizulu. A force of Transvaal burghers with artillery, under the command of Border Commissioner Meyer, will leave Vryheid to-day with orders to capture Dinizulu, dead or alive. The *Times* correspondent says that the delay of the attack on Dinizulu, for which the military disclaim the responsibility, has enabled Dinizulu to escape to the Rebombo mountains, a kind of No-man's Land. Thence he might raid on Usipepu's territory.

GENERAL BOOTH ON THE "SLUMBER OF THE CHURCHES."

Mrs. Booth-Tucker and fifty missionary officers took leave on their departure for India, last evening, in Exeter Hall. The General presided, and the large hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The General, in the opening address, said that to him there did not seem in the present day any great amount of missionary enthusiasm. He was surprised that the great International Missionary Conference, and the other gatherings which had followed it, had so feebly stirred the heart of Christendom, if they had stirred it at all. There seemed to be a sort of death-slumber among the churches around them with regard to the millions who needed salvation—and this when they knew that about two-thirds of the population of the world were still unsaved. He thought that these great recent assemblies had done too much talking, without even planning any extended work; the great societies represented ought to send out their missionaries by hundreds and thousands, whereas some were talking of reductions. He stated that the Salvation Army had now in India 70 corps and 230 missionary officers—excluding the fifty going out—while 600 souls had professed salvation during the last quarter. Several of the departing officers gave brief addresses, and Mrs. Booth-Tucker gave an account of the work in India.

GARROTTING NEAR PARIS.

A strange case of garrotting is being elucidated at present at Gentilly, just outside Paris. A hackney-driver was coolly garrotted and robbed by his "fares" while he was quietly driving them in the rain along the Avenue d Italie. M. Mazerus, the unlucky Jehu in question, met two men near the Madeleine, and they engaged him to drive them to the Odéon-square. One of them, according to Mazerus, spoke with a Provençal accent, while the other was dressed and had the accent of *un Anglais*. After he had driven them to the Odéon they told him to go to the Avenue d'Italie, and no sooner had he reached that place than he was suddenly seized from behind, and one of his assailants attempted to strangle him, while the other searched his pockets. The driver made desperate efforts to defend himself, but he was overpowered; the horse-rug was tied over his head, and he himself was fastened to the lower part of his box. The garrotters then made off with his purse, which contained the day's earnings, and also took his watch and chain. The poor Jehu was obliged to remain in his uncomfortable position all night, and was extricated from it by the police, who saw him in the early morning, his hackney coach dragged along by a tired horse, and drifting up and down the streets.

MADAME PATTI'S SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR.

After her four extra performances at the Politeama of Buenos Ayres, which terminated on the 5th of July with gross receipts amounting to £15,000, Mdme. Patti left for Monte Video, there to receive a welcome unsurpassed in enthusiasm even by the reception that greeted her in the Argentine capital. The local journals speak in terms of unbounded admiration of the great *artiste* in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," these being the earliest of the series of operas given before the departure of the mail. Messrs. Abbey and Grau are lauded as public benefactors for bringing Patti to the River Plate, and they are, it seems, to meet her at Plymouth upon her arrival next Wednesday, to arrange, if possible, for another visit to South America a year hence.

FLOURISHING ON FAITH.

The annual report of Mr. Müller's famous orphan houses at Ashley Down, near Bristol, tells once more a tale of a sustained flow of benevolence towards an institution which employs none of the ordinary means of attracting the attention of the charitable. Two thousand and fourteen orphans have been under the care of the houses during the past year, and it is stated that there are still many vacancies for orphan girls, with whom no money is expected, neither is any influence needed for their admission. In May last the balance in hand is stated to have been £1,078, or only enough to last for two weeks' support; but contributions, both in money and in kind, sufficient for their needs have continued to pour in. The total amount received in this way since 1834, when the houses were started, is stated to be £1,153,004, by which sum 106,672 persons have been taught in the schools entirely supported by the funds of the institution, not to speak of the schools assisted from the same source. During the period five large houses, at an expense of £115,000, have been erected.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF A WATER-SPOUT.

Information received from Lyons yesterday says that the trains from St. Etienne were prevented from reaching Lyons by a water-spout, the effects of which were more particularly felt at Rive-de-Gier and Givors. A landslip took place on the line between Givors and St. Roman en-Gier. A luggage train was buried on leaving the Givors tunnel. The water fell with such violence against the engine, which had almost disappeared under the débris, that the engine-driver, stoker, and guards of the train had to be rescued by means of ropes thrown down to them from the top of the cutting. A portion of the town of Rive-de-Gier is under water. In Givors some houses have partly fallen in, owing to their foundations being undermined, and several others are in a tottering condition. In ten minutes the waters of the river rose nearly twelve feet, and numerous trees were torn up by the roots. The damage done is very considerable, but no persons seem to have been injured.

THE LATE BISHOP OF MICHIGAN.

Yesterday afternoon a funeral service was held in Westminster Abbey over the remains of the Right Rev. Samuel Smith Harris, Bishop of Michigan, whose death was announced yesterday, prior to their removal to America for interment. In the absence of the Dean, Dr. Westcott, the canon in residence, who was accompanied by Dr. Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi, and Dr. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, met the body at the Dean's-yard entrance to the Abbey, and, a procession having been formed to the choir, the coffin was placed on trestles beneath the Lantern Tower. The Rev. Canon Elwyn, Master of the Charterhouse, and Sir John Hassard, principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury, represented the Archbishop of Canterbury on the occasion. Among the congregation were the American Minister and Mrs. Phelps, with the secretaries and officials of the Legation. After the lesson the Bishop of Mississippi delivered an address, in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased Bishop, and dwelt upon the loss sustained by the Church in the early death of a man of such great promise. Several floral wreaths and crosses of great richness and beauty were placed on the coffin, the American Minister and Mrs. Phelps and Mr. J. S. Morgan being among the senders.

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THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4s. 11d. per quarter.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs. FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." Ask your Grocer for a sample of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA and copy of Testimonials.

NOTICE.

A Story of Modern Life, by Mr. Grant Allen, entitled "Dr. Palliser's Patient," commenced in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *on Monday last, and will run from day to day until completed on Tuesday, August 28.*

FOURTH EDITION.

AN AMERICAN STEAMER RUN DOWN AND SUNK.

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

During a thick fog yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the steamer *City of Chester*, from San Francisco for Eureka, came into collision with the steamer *Oceanic*, from Hongkong and Yokohama, off Fort Point, inside the Golden Gate. The *City of Chester*, which was on her regular trip along the northern coast, was entirely cut through, and sunk in five minutes in fifty fathoms of water. At least thirty-four persons, says a Reuter's telegram, were drowned, including ten cabin passengers and three of the crew. The remainder were steerage passengers. The *Oceanic* stood by and saved between fifty and sixty.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

EQUIPMENT OF FRENCH IRONCLADS ORDERED.

PARIS, August 23.—The *Dix-Neuvieme Siècle* states that Admiral Krantz has given orders for the immediate equipment of eight new ironclads at Toulon. It is thought probable that this measure is only taken in connection with a fresh experimental mobilization of the fleet.

THE GERMANS ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, August 23.—The German Company took over the administration of their portion of the coast line from the Sultan of Zanzibar on the 16th inst. The transfer was expected to be made in a perfectly peaceful manner, owing to the great precautions taken to arrange the details in conjunction with the Sultan. According, however, to reports received here, the action of the Germans with regard to the Sultan's flag at the stations occupied by them has caused much irritation. Disquieting reports have been received from some places of the landing of armed men and of arbitrary action on the part of the company's agents. No authentic particulars have, however, yet been received.

The British East India squadron is here. It consists of her Majesty's cruisers *Boadicea* and *Garnet*, the gun vessels *Griffon* and *Algerine*, the sloops *Penguin* and *Mariner*, and the surveying vessel *Stork*.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 23.—An official contradiction is given to the report published by some foreign newspapers of an alleged reception of Abyssinian delegates by M. de Giers, and of the offer of an island by them to Russia. The statement is declared to be a pure invention.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Judge Thurman arrived at Michigan yesterday and opened the Democratic campaign, in view of the Presidential election, with a lengthy speech.

MAIL ROBBERY IN THE STATES.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A mail-bag has been rifled on its way from Oregon to New York, and a package of the value of 10,000 dols. abstracted.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY IN CANADA.

TORONTO, August 22.—The election of a member to the Dominion House of Commons took place at Galton to-day, Mr. Waldee, the Reform candidate, defeating the Government nominee, Mr. Henderson. The contest took place on the unrestricted reciprocity issue.

SCULLING RACE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, August 22.—At the regatta at Sturgeon Point to-day the race for professional scullers was won by O'Connor. Gaudaur came in second, Lee third, and Wise fourth.

THE IRISH CRICKETERS IN CANADA.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, August 22.—The match between the Irish cricketers and an eleven of this district was resumed to-day. The visitors, who at the conclusion of yesterday's play had made 96 for the loss of five wickets, concluded their innings for a total of 180 runs, or 39 ahead of their opponents. The home team's second innings resulted in the small total of 78 runs, thus leaving the Irishmen only 40 runs to make to win, which they accomplished without the loss of a wicket.

THE SHOEBURYNESS MEETING.

At Shoeburyness the 10-inch competition began soon after five o'clock this morning. Two squads were disqualified. West Hartlepool won the first prize, Portsmouth the second, and Sheffield the third. Preston and Plumstead received certificates. West Hartlepool won the third prize at the Repository competition. The City of London prize and the association's badges for Repository have been taken by Cardiff; Devonport takes the City of London and City companies' prize for the highest score in the ten-inch competition made in the shortest time; and the Harcourt Cup, with £10 from Lord Limerick, and the badges of the association, are won by the 8th Detachment 2nd Essex, which made 169 points in a little over 34 minutes in the shooting and Repository competitions.

FAILURE OF STOCKBROKERS.

At the London Bankruptcy Court to-day, Mr. Registrar Giffard made a receiving order against Messrs. S. J. Herapath and A. F. Delmar, stock and share brokers, of 8, Drapers'-gardens, E.C., trading as Spencer, Herapath, Delmar, and Co. The act of bankruptcy alleged is notice of suspension of payment.

THE VACANCY IN MERTHYR TYDVIL.

The names of Mr. John George Llewellyn and Mr. G. W. Russell are mentioned as likely Gladstonian candidates, also Mr. Pritchard Morgan, of North Wales, for the vacancy in Merthyr Tydvil caused by the death of Mr. Henry Richard.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF AN ARMSTRONG GUN.

TWO ARTILLERYMEN KILLED.

A shocking explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at Bovisand Fort, Plymouth. Some artillerymen were engaged at gun practice, when the weapon exploded, inflicting injuries on four men, two of whom died almost immediately. The party consisted of a detachment of the 9th Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery, who were engaged on their annual shooting. Several of the men were firing at 1,000 yards' range from a 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun. They neglected, however, to properly treat the vent plug, and this suddenly blew out with terrific force and shot like a flash of lightning through the body of Gunner Quigg, carrying him along bodily for several yards. It then bounded to the weather-board, which it smashed in pieces, and thence flew at another gunner, named M'Atarney. When the smoke cleared away Quigg was lying dead, his body being ripped through, while his left arm had been blown away, leaving the hand beside the body. M'Atarney's left leg was frightfully crushed, and he died in twenty minutes. On the ground were lying four other men, two of them, Tierney and M'Coy, so shockingly burnt that their lives are despaired of. The others sustained severe cuts about their heads, whilst Major George was within an ace of being killed by a ricochet of the missile.

THE OCCUPATION OF MASSOWAH BY ITALY.

TEXT OF THE TURKISH NOTE.

The Turkish Note on the Massowah question, which has been received at the Quai d'Orsay, and which is dated the 14th of August, contests the right of Italy to take possession of Massowah, Zula, &c., and points out how completely that taking possession is in contradiction with the reiterated assurances of the Italian Government. The more important part of the text of the Note runs as follows:—

The Royal Ambassador of Italy has just announced to us that his Government has taken possession of Massowah; that the Imperial Ottoman Government itself, after having formulated reserves, had recognized accomplished facts, as would be proved by Article 10 of the Draft Convention for the neutralization of the Suez Canal—which from the point of view of the Italian Government would imply a renunciation on the part of the Sublime Porte of all possessions in the Red Sea other than that it possessed on the eastern coast—and that in conformity with Article 34 of the general instrument of the Berlin Conference, the Royal Government notified the taking possession, as in the case of Massowah, of another locality named Zula, situated in the same vicinity. The above communication has not failed to produce upon us the most painful impression. First of all, I could not leave unnoticed the striking contradictions which exist between the previous reiterated declarations which the Government of his Majesty the King of Italy had kindly made to us at the moment of the occupation of the territory of Massowah, a dependency of the Khedival administration under the Ottoman flag, and garrisoned by Egyptian troops, and the more than contestable arguments which the recent communication in question seeks to cause to prevail. In fact, your Excellency remembers that to all the representations and protests made from the outset by the Imperial Government against the action of Italy in the Red Sea, the Cabinet of Rome had, through the channel of our Ambassador in that city and its representative at Constantinople, repeatedly declared that the sovereign rights of the Sublime Porte would be scrupulously respected by it; that especially in February, 1885, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy had again assured us the occupation of Massowah—solely undertaken to safeguard order and commercial security in that district—was of a provisional character, and concealed no *arrière pensée* of taking possession, and that at the moment of the establishment by the Italian forces of the blockade of the coast, extending from Amphilla to the point opposite Dugrien, the Italian Government, in reply to our remonstrances, had said to us it in no way intended by the fact of that blockade to prejudice the rights of possession to the shore included in that blockade. In presence of these solemn and precise assurances, to transform the question of Massowah into one of taking definitive and so-called legal possession, and, furthermore, to link it to an interpretation which tends to reduce to nought the sovereign rights of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan over his possessions on the western coast of the Red Sea, and which finds, according to the Italian Government, its source in the fictitious reasons which the spirit as well as the very letter of the draft Convention of the Canal repudiates—is not this to pretend to establish the consecration of a measure based solely on an act contrary to treaties, and at the same time to give another meaning to the explicit stipulations of that international instrument?

M. GOBLET'S REPLY TO SIGNOR CRISPI.

M. Goblet returned to Paris yesterday morning from Hazebrouck, where he attended the funeral of his cousin, M. Massiet de Biest, an ex-Senator, and in the afternoon he drew up the draft of a reply to Signor Crispi's Note on the Massowah question. His reply is brief, and M. Goblet trusts it will be final.

BISMARCK AND CRISPI—THE VATICAN ALARMED.

The *Cologne Gazette* insists that the friendship of Signor Crispi with Prince Bismarck will create a painful feeling in the Vatican. According to the writer in the *Cologne Gazette*, Signor Crispi represents for the Vatican the absolute abandonment of the Pope. It is contended by the same writer that "the visit of the Italian Minister to Prince Bismarck is of a purely friendly and personal character, and has nothing to do with business, though, of course, the two statesmen will exchange their views upon political questions, just as other persons who have far less concern with politics do in ordinary conversation." The presence of the secretary and the departmental chief with Signor Crispi may well raise some doubt (so remarks the *Times* correspondent) as to whether this last statement of the *Cologne Gazette* is to be taken altogether literally.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 23.—The Russian newspapers regard with more or less indifference Signor Crispi's visit to Prince Bismarck. The *Novoe Vremya* considers that it cannot seriously influence the current of events in Europe.

A BOATING MYSTERY SOLVED.

All doubt concerning the fate of the three persons who left Shanklin beach in the sailing boat that has been missing for nearly three weeks was cleared up yesterday by the finding of the body of Mr. May, one of the gentleman occupants, washed up by the tide near Ventnor. His clothes were intact, and his watch had stopped at 1.50.

TAKING CARE OF "THE NEW LORD MAYOR."

A man named George Tester was charged at Bow-street to-day with being a wandering lunatic and annoying people in the streets. His sister said he was "not quite right," but the prisoner insisted that he was able to speak for himself, adding that he was to be the next Lord Mayor, the people having elected him. Sir James Ingham thereupon remarked: Ah! But you see the new Lord Mayor does not come in till the 9th of November, and I must take care of you in the meantime." The prisoner was removed to the workhouse.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A BARONESS.

A family tragedy was enacted at Karancsalia, in Hungary, on Tuesday. A lady—Baroness Pongratz—shot her two children and then herself while her husband was out on a sporting expedition. It is supposed that she was driven to her desperate deed by poverty.

FOUND DROWNED, AND UNIDENTIFIED.

At the coroner's inquiry respecting the death of an unknown woman, whose body was found on Tuesday last in a pond at Highgate belonging to the New River Company, no evidence whatever of identification was forthcoming, nor was there anything to show that it was a case of death by violence. An open verdict was returned.

MR. JUSTICE HANNEN AND THE UNDERTAKER.

A good story is told of Mr. Justice Hannen. A demure, sombre-dressed juryman in melancholy tones claimed exemption from serving, and his lordship asked, in kind and sympathetic tones, "On what ground?" "My lord," said the applicant, "I am deeply interested in a funeral which takes place to-day, and am most anxious to follow." The reply was, "Certainly, your plea is a just one." Scarcely had the man departed before Mr. Justice Hannen learned that he was the undertaker.

ASCENTS OF THE MATTERHORN AND THE JUNGFRAU.

The first ascent of the Matterhorn this year was made on the 11th inst. For a first ascent of the mountain this is a very late date, but the cause of the lateness of the mountaineering season is the immense quantity of snow still lying on the upper ranges. An attempt to ascend the Matterhorn was made a fortnight previously by some guides, who had to abandon the enterprise after encountering great difficulties. The mountaineers who succeeded in reaching the summit were Herren Heim and Egli, of Zurich. The party got as far as the hut on the 10th and made the ascent the next day. They started from the hut at 3.20 A.M., reached the summit at 9.5 A.M., stayed there a quarter of an hour, were back at the hut at 1.15 P.M., and at Zermatt at 6 P.M.; total time from the hut and back 9h. 55 min. The Matterhorn was still heavily covered in snow, which on the summit was nearly 5 ft. deep, and the ascent was very tiring and dangerous. But the weather was fine, and the view splendid. Since the first ascent several parties have reached the summit and returned in safety.

The weather having within the last ten days turned very favourable for mountaineering, the Jungfrau is being ascended almost daily by several parties. One day last week no fewer than ten persons in three parties made the ascent, of which one (of three persons) gained the summit from the Roththal, the other two parties from the Aletsch Glacier. The Lauterbrunnen guides have erected a new hut in the Roththal, with the view of ascending the mountain from Lauterbrunnen. A report of Dr. Kurz, member of the Swiss Alpine Club, states that there are now thirty-two club huts in Switzerland, of which eleven are in the canton of Berne, six in Wallis, seven in Central Switzerland, one in Appenzell, and seven in Graubünden.

LORD LONSDALE AMONG THE INDIANS.

A communication was recently received from Lord Lonsdale bringing his diary up to the 8th of May, when he was just leaving the Athabasca River for a spot further north, and hoped to reach the Arctic Ocean. From later details it appears that his lordship has had anything but a pleasant time. Last winter was very severe at Lake Athabasca, and the Indians were frequently unable to hunt, and as rabbits were remarkably scarce they suffered greatly from hunger. Nineteen out of the one camp of twenty-three Indians died of starvation at a point about four days' travel north-east of Chippewayan. The Hudson Bay Company sent out provisions to the camp, and brought in the survivors. About fifty Indians were starved to death in the district.

The *National Zeitung* states that the Tzar has presented his portrait to Count Herbert Bismarck.

Lord Salisbury has, it is said, privately urged Bishop Wilkinson to reconsider his determination to quit Truro.

The Empress Eugénie landed at Southampton Docks yesterday from her Majesty's yacht *Alberta, en route* to Chiselhurst.

The King of the Belgians returned to Oban yesterday afternoon. The Royal party will next proceed to Tobermory, and from thence to Skye.

M. de Staal left the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, yesterday morning for Germany, on a few weeks' leave of absence.

Lady Beecher, widow of General Sir Arthur Mitford Beecher, died at Malvern on Tuesday.

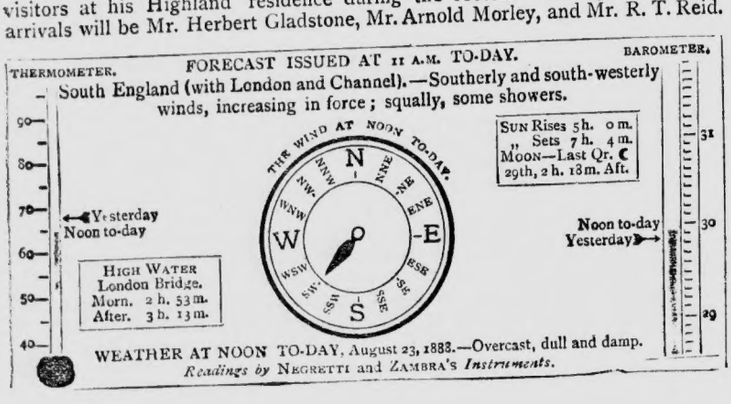
Mr. Chamberlain is spending a portion of the recess at Horton Gower. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain and Mr. Kenrick, M.P., are with him.

The death is announced, in a Reuter's telegram from Sydney, of the Hon. James Squire Farnell, who was Premier of New South Wales in 1878.

Professor Galbraith, of Trinity College, Dublin, has subscribed twenty-one guineas to the Parnell Indemnity Fund.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are at Endsleigh, near Tavistock, and are likely to remain there a month longer. Lady Ermyntrude Malet is also staying at Endsleigh.

Mr. Armitstead, formerly member for Dundee, will entertain a succession of visitors at his Highland residence during the recess. Among the earliest arrivals will be Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Arnold Morley, and Mr. R. T. Reid.



THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE 3 PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS QUIET.—QUOTATIONS WEAK.

The directors of the Bank of England at their meeting this morning decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 3 per cent., to which it was raised a fortnight ago. The idea was held in some quarters that an upward movement would be made to-day, and three months' bank paper in many cases was only negotiated subject to any alteration in the Bank rate. There is not a very large demand for money, but owing to the decreased supply the charge for short loans is 1⅛ per cent.

The tendency in all departments of the Stock Exchange is to lower quotations, though the amount of fresh business entered into is small. Consols and other high class investment stocks are neglected; but in the Home Railway market there has been a little selling, chiefly of the Deferred stocks of the southern lines, owing to the wet weather. Hull and Barnsley however, is exceptionally a firm market. Foreign Government Bonds are again all lower, the decline being more due to absence of support than anything else. There has been a recovery in the premium on gold at Buenos Ayres, which is again quoted at 46.10 per cent. American Railroad securities show a slight reaction after yesterday's sharp advance, but the decline is not heavy. New York Central and Milwaukee and St. Paul shares show the chief decline. Norfolk and Western Preference are exceptionally firm. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have receded on another unsatisfactory traffic return. The receipts on the main line show a falling off of £6,400, on the Chicago and Grand Trunk of £1,783, and on the Detroit section of £565; thus making a total decrease on the combined system of £8,748. Mexican Railway issues are again slightly lower, and Spanish Copper Mining shares are again being offered.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened heavy under foreign selling, but inside buying in Vanderbilts and coal stocks afterwards imparted strength, and as a result advances ranging from ½ to 1½ were made and maintained until the last hour, when a raid on Gould, Philadelphia and Reading, and Granger stocks neutralized most of the improvements. Later on the market again rallied, and the closing was firm at prices a fraction higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Hull and Barnsley ⅛. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, Chatham Ordinary, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Declined*: Egyptian Daira ¼, the Unified ⅛, Russian 1873 ¼, Mexican Converted ⅛, Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛, Turkish Group 1 ¼, and Groups 3 and 4 1-16. *Advanced*: Uruguay ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Norfolk and Western Preference 1, Erie Second Mortgage, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, and Wabash Mortgage ¼, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛. *Fallen*: New York Central, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ¾, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ½, Erie shares 7-16, Louisville and Nashville shares ⅜, Denver Preference ⅜, the Ordinary ⅛, Lake Shore, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Philadelphia and Reading, and Union Pacific shares ¼, Wabash Preference ¼, and Mexican Central bonds ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Lower*: Mexican Ordinary, First and Second Preference, and Canadian Pacific ¼, Grand Trunk First Preference and Guaranteed ¼, the Second and Third Preferences ⅛.

Spratt's shares are up ⅛, but Rio Tinto shares are down ⅜, and Mason and Barry 1-16, and Mysore Gold 1-16.

The following is a copy of a telegram which the Ecuador Joint Stock Bank (Limited) has received from Ecuador:—"President Flores has appointed ex-President J. Placido Caamano as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in London and Paris. Senor Caamano will also bring credentials as financial agent, and will have for mission to negotiate for an arrangement with the bondholders of the external debt of Ecuador. The Senate at Quito ratified yesterday the double appointment of Senor Caamano, who will start at once for Europe."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Although the market opened with a good inquiry the result so far is only a limited business, and the sales are estimated at only 7,000, but 1,000 bales are added to yesterday's estimate for business done late. Futures are idle, without material change.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅞	⅜
New Consols 2¾	99¼	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	1¼
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¾
New 2½ per. Cent.	95¼	6¼
India 3½ per Cent.	105½	5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rst.	69⅜	5⅛
Egyptian Guar.	102	⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103	4
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	109¼	10¼
Liverpool	111¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5
Do. Hard Dols	69¼	¾
Do. Treasury	98	⅛
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	66	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	92¼	3¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	101	2
Costa Rica A.	90½	1½
Do. B.	88⅝	9½
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2
Do. Unified	83⅜	⅜
Do. Preference	102½	¼
Do. Daira Sanier	78½	9
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73¼	¼
Hung. Gold Rente	82⅛	⅛
Italian	94⅞	5⅛
Mexican Converted	39½	¼
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13 11 16	13 16
Do. 6 p.c.	15	¼
Portuguese	64	¼
Russian 1873	97⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅛	⅜
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	23⅛	4½
Group 2	14⅝	15
Groups 3 and 4	14½	⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	85¼	6½
5 p. c. Defence	95¼	6¼
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	72½	3
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	105⅛	¾
Great Eastern	67¾	8
Great Northern	118½	10½
Ditto A	101½	2⅛
Great Western	144½	¼
Hull and Barnsley	29¾	10
Lanc. and York	118	19
Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A	123⅞	4⅛
Chatham (Ordinary)	22½	⅛
Do. Preference	100⅝	1
North Western	170⅛	⅜
South Western	133¼	6½
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A.	35½	6
Met. Consolidated	72¼	3¼
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	33¼	¼
Midland	132⅜	⅜
North British	115½	¾
North Eastern	157¼	3
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	105¼	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	58⅛	⅞
Cen. Pacific Shares	35⅛	6
Chic. Mil. and St. P	73⅜	⅞
Denver & R. Grande	19¼	½
Do. Pref.	51½	2
Illinois Shares	12⅛	2⅛
Lake Shore	98¼	9
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	4
Louis. and Nash.	60⅞	⅞
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68¼	2¼
Do. Nat "A"	6½	6⅛
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¼	¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	⅛
New York Ontario	16¼	¼
Erie Shares	28⅜	⅜
Do. Sec. Mort.	101¼	¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	52¼	3
N.Y.P.&O. 1st Mt	37¼	8¼
North. Pacific Pref	59¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	55⅝	⅛
Phil. and Read. Sh	25¼	6
Union Pacific Shares	61⅝	2
Wabash Preferred	27¼	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	44¼	5¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	12⅛	⅛
Do. First Pref.	59	¼
Do. Second Pre	41	¼
Do. Third Pref.	23	¼
Do. Guaranteed	67	¼
Mexican Ordinary	46⅛	⅞
Do First Pref	119⅜	⅞
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79½	80
Lombardo-Venetian	9	⅛
Parna 3 per cent	6¾	7
Nitrate Railway	25	½
BANKS.		
Bliance Bank	13¾	¾
ity Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	10½	⅛
London and County	84½	5½
Union of London	38½	9½
London and West.	66	7
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric.	47½	8½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅛
Mysore shares	2 15	6 3 16
Ooregums	1 1	16 3 16
Cape Copper	3¾	4
Namaqua	2⅞	3⅛
Mason and Barry	9⅛	⅛
Rio Tinto	20 9	16 11 16
Montana £1 shares	1 9	16 11 16
De Beers	25⅛	⅞
Kimberley Cent.	30¼	1
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	40½	1½
Do. Pref.	67	8
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅜
Eastern	12⅛	⅜
Ditto Extension	12⅛	13⅛
United Telephone	13⅜	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	6½	¾
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	203	8
London Street	12	14
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	18	½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	254	9
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	269	74
Lambeth	258	63
New River, New	347	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	161	6
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	257	62
Imp. Continental	206	9
South Metropolitan	315	20
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8½	¾
Guinness and Co.	315	17½
Hotchkiss	8¼	9
Bryant and May	12½	½
Spratt's Patent	9¾	⅛
P. and O. Steam	62	4
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	19¼	⅛
Suez Canal	86½	7
E. & W. Ind. Dock	26	8
London and St. Katharin	40	2

THE BIG BOND ROBBERIES IN THE CITY.

Some further particulars relating to bond robberies are supplied by the Central News. Casey, when apprehended, accused John Abbott, an outside stockbroker, of being the cause of his ruin, afterwards adding that Abbott was his murderer. Mr. Abbott now states that during the time that Casey speculated with him in one account alone he made upwards of £18,000. This profit, however, he never drew, although he might have done so, but let his speculations run on until he had lost the whole amount, ultimately leaving Mr. Abbott his creditor for £1,670 13s. 8d.

The Spanish bonds to the value of £2,000 which were seized among the prisoner's effects at his lodgings, 39, Westmoreland-street, Bayswater, have now been identified by Messrs. Abraham, Sons and Co., of Old Jewry, as those which so curiously disappeared from the office of Messrs. Schaap and Hilburn, stockbrokers, of 2, Drapers'-gardens, on the 12th April last. On that day Messrs. Schaap and Hilburn received these bonds, which were Spanish Fours, from a clerk in the office of Messrs. Wilson, Montague, and Co., stockbrokers, Warnford-court. They were duly entered in their books and placed in a basket for delivery to Mr. Lambrinudi, of 3, Drapers'-Gardens, who had purchased them, and since that time until their present discovery all trace of them from that point had been lost. At two o'clock on that day one of Messrs. Schaap and Co.'s clerks, finding that no cheque had been received from Lambrinudi for the bonds, called next day to inquire the reason. He was then informed that the bonds had not been delivered. Every search was made for the missing bonds, but without effect, and as the coupons which were on the bonds were not presented for payment, Messrs. Schaap and Co. gave them up for lost, and wrote the amount off the books. No clue has yet been furnished as to the manner in which Casey obtained possession of these bonds.

THE SUICIDE AT A WEST-END CLUB.

Mr. H. E. Barnes, the deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry yesterday at the Westminster Union board room in Poland-street, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. W. G. Jones, who shot himself at the Galen Club, Sackville-street, on Saturday last.

The deceased was identified by his father, Mr. Horatio Jones, of Castle-street, Shrewsbury. He stated that the deceased was 32, and was a surgeon-dentist and had been in practice in London about eight years. His son last lived at 353, Brixton-road, and represented to him that he was doing fairly well in his business. Witness last saw him alive on Whit Monday at Shrewsbury. His health was fairly good, but he was a little excited then. He knew nothing of the deceased's pecuniary affairs, but they were never very good. He had helped him in his business some years ago. He believed his son was generally in pecuniary difficulties, and that had no doubt affected his mind. He had been applied to from time to time by his debtors to pay his debts. He believed legal proceedings were issued against him. His son was not married, but kept a house and servants in Brixton-road. The deceased had frequently threatened to commit suicide and had a suicidal tendency. On one occasion he got hold of corrosive sublimate at Shrewsbury.

The hall porter at the Galen Club, named William Saunders, gave evidence that he last saw the deceased alive on Saturday morning, at ten to twelve, when he came to the club. The deceased drove up to the public-house close by the club with two ladies in a cab, whom he left there waiting while he entered the club. After asking whether there was a telegram for him the deceased went upstairs to the lavatory. Shortly after this the cabman called to inquire about the deceased, and witness went upstairs to ask the billiard marker to find him. He next heard from the billiard marker that the deceased had shot himself.

William Krasst, the cabman who drove the deceased to the club on Saturday, said that his cab was hired in the Brompton-road. The deceased hailed him at the club in the street. Two ladies were with him, and he was ordered to drive to Galen Club. After waiting for an hour the ladies asked witness to make inquiries as to how long the deceased would be.

Dr. Samuel Benton, of Bennett-street, next gave evidence as to his having been called in, and described the wounds inflicted by the bullet, which he said went right through the head, piercing the brain.

Agnes Ashton, 41, Beecham-place, Brompton, an unmarried woman, said that she had only known deceased since Friday last, when a friend of hers took him to her apartments at half-past twelve at night. There was nothing improper between them. The deceased had no money, but he said he would take them to his club and get £200, and give them £5 each. The deceased was the worse for drink, but he was quite capable of taking care of himself.

The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died while in an unsound state of mind.

RIGHTS OF WAY IN THE "NORTHERN HEIGHTS."

Owing to the recent attempt to appropriate Fortune-green, a meeting was held at Hampstead yesterday, when it was resolved to form a "Northern Heights of London Footpath Association." The object is to protect the public interests in footpaths, bridle-paths, roadside strips, commons, village greens, and open spaces, especially in the four districts of the Northern heights of London—Hampstead, Highgate, Hornsey, and Hendon—which are especially rich in ancient footpaths. Mr. H. J. Foley and Mr. C. E. Maurice, Squire's Mount, Hampstead, were appointed joint secretaries. Mr. R. Hunter, solicitor to the Post Office, is to aid the society with his advice.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Aug. 19, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows :—

Railways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£1,150	—
Chatham and Dover	2,365	—
Eastern and Mid	329	—
Great Eastern	3,280	—
Great Northern	4,625	—
Great Western	6,110	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	1,510	—
Manc. and Sheffield	1,909	—
Metropolitan	772	—
Metropolitn. District	468	—
Midland	8,237	—
North British	3,569	—
North Eastern	2,399	—
North Stafford	—	£484
North Western	8,395	—
South Eastern	2,123	—
South Western	2,127	—
Tilbury	—	252
Tramways.		
Belfast	149	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	59	—

Tramways.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bristol	£66	—
Calais	—	£20
Dublin	27	—
Edinburgh	148	—
Germany	—	144
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,440	—
Gothenburg	10	—
Hull Street	—	1
Imperial	12	—
London	243	—
London Street	180	—
London Southern	108	—
North Metropolitan	188	—
Provincial	706	—
Rouen	34	—
Sheffield	22	—
Southampton	—	17
South London	—	34
Sunderland	34	—
Swansea, &c.	109	—
Wolverhampton	2	—

THE WOMEN'S JUBILEE OFFERING.

The Queen has written the following letter in acknowledgment of the jewel presented to her Majesty on behalf of the contributors to the Women's Jubilee Offering, at Osborne, on Tuesday, the 31st of July :—

Osborne, August 13th, 1888.

Once more am I anxious to express to the women of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies, my warmest and most heartfelt thanks for the very handsome present they have given me, in recollection of my Jubilee. I shall wear with pride and pleasure the beautiful necklace and earrings which they have so kindly given me, as a precious token of their affection and loyalty.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE COVENANTERS.

Yesterday about 500 people congregated at Scardating, Deerness, Orkney, to inauguration services in connection with a monument which has been erected to the memory of the Covenanters who perished there on the 10th of December, 1679, from the vessel *Crown*, of Leith, bound for Barbadoes. The monument is in the shape of an obelisk 40ft. high, with a crown on the top, and stands on rising ground, about 300 yards from where the ship struck, the graves being between it and the shore. A platform was raised, where ex-Provost Reid took the chair, being supported by several influential gentlemen. The proceedings opened with prayer. Some documents, newspapers, and coins were put in a recess closed in by a slab of Aberdeen granite bearing the following inscription :—"For Christ, His Crown, and Covenant. Erected by public subscription to the memory of 200 Covenanters, who were taken prisoners at Bothwell-bridge and sentenced to transportation for life, but who perished by shipwreck near this spot on December 10, 1679." Speeches were made by different clergymen, and the proceedings were then brought to a close. People congregated to the scene from all parts of Orkney.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM CHAPPELL.

The death is announced of Mr. William Chappell. It occurred at his residence in Upper Brook-street, W., on the 20th inst. Mr. Chappell, who was widely known for his efforts to popularize old English music, was born in 1810. The musical firm of Chappell and Co. commenced business in January, 1812, at 124, New Bond-street, and it was here that all the business arrangements were transacted for the establishment of the Philharmonic Society. Mr. J. B. Cramer, who was then at the zenith of his fame, was a member of the firm. Various changes occurred in the partnership, and in 1834 Mr. Samuel Chappell, the head of the firm, died. The business was then carried on for the widow by her sons, William, the eldest, now deceased, being the chief moving spirit. Desiring to propagate a knowledge of the music of the madrigalian era, in 1840 Mr. William Chappell projected the Musical Antiquarian Society, which held its meetings and rehearsals at 50, New Bond-street. The business was afterwards greatly extended by Mr. Thomas Chappell, under a family arrangement by which his elder brother William left, and bought half the business carried on under the name of Messrs. Cramer and Co., with the late Mr. T. F. Beale as his partner. It was under Mr. Thomas Chappell's management that the great extension of Messrs. Chappell's business took place, and he was the projector of the Monday Popular Concerts and the Saturday Popular Concerts which sprang out of them.

SAD DEATH OF A SCOTCH MINISTER.

A fatal bathing accident occurred on the Montrose sands yesterday morning. The Rev. Robert Milligan Chalmers, of the Free Church, Dundee, who was staying with his family at Montrose, went down to bathe, taking with him his son, a nephew, and two ladies. A heavy swell set in while they were in the water, and Mr. Chalmers was lifted off his feet and carried out to sea by the strong current. Robertson, the bathing attendant, after vainly trying to get his horse to enter the water, plunged in and got hold of Mr. Chalmers. The two men kept afloat for some time, but finding the current too strong for them to make headway, Mr. Chalmers said to Robertson, "Let me go, and save yourself." Robertson then let go his hold, and after great difficulty succeeded in regaining the shore in a very exhausted state. Soon after Robertson left him Mr. Chalmers disappeared. His body has been recovered.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID.—Loughborough, in Leicestershire, is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever, over thirty persons having been attacked in one street. The cause is attributed to the use of impure surface water, and the local authorities have ordered the houses to be connected with the town supply.

THE SEE OF OXFORD.—Dr. Stubbs, Bishop of Chester, will not leave the diocese to take charge of the See of Oxford until November next. His lordship will bid farewell to the Cheshire clergy at the diocesan conference, over which he will preside, at Chester, on October 30. No appointment has yet been made to the See of Chester.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The Shoreditch vestry having forwarded to the authorities of the Royal Academy a request that the Academy exhibitions might be thrown open to the public on Saturday evenings, a reply has been received by Mr. Walker, vestry clerk, intimating that the authorities hope to arrive at a decision before the holding of the next exhibition.

A CLOUD OF BEES.—Yesterday a great number of bees made a descent on the confectionery stalls in Bishop Auckland market and literally took possession of them. Business was stopped, and the owners of the stalls took to flight. It is presumed that the cold and inclement season had deprived the insects of their ordinary source of sustenance, and that they were driven by famine from the country into the town.

AN ALARMING ADVENTURE.—Whilst the Hon. and Rev. Graham Colborne, vicar of Dittisham, Devon, was driving, in company with a Mrs. and Miss Ward, on a road near Totnes, yesterday, the horse took fright and bolted into the river Dart. Mrs. Ward sprang from the carriage, as also did Mr. Colborne, but Miss Ward could not get out before the animal drew the vehicle into deep water. Both Mrs. Ward and Mr. Colborne entered the river to try to stop the horse, but the vicar had waded up to his neck before he succeeded in rescuing Miss Ward. The horse was drowned.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF CAMPHOR.—Yesterday an explosion of camphor occurred at Messrs. Howard and Sons' chemical manufactory, at Stratford, resulting in injury to two men named Henry Carsby and William Smith. About noon some camphor was stored in process of manufacture, when suddenly an explosion, the cause of which is unknown, startled the neighbourhood, the report being a loud one. The galvanized iron roof of the shed was moved and several of the windows broken, while two men named Carsby and Smith were so severely hurt that they were at once removed to the London Hospital for treatment. Following the explosion a fire ensued, but the conflagration was subdued in half an hour. The premises were not insured.

Dr. Palliser's Patient.

By GRANT ALLEN.

VII.

For several days I saw nothing more of Adèle. The circumstances prevented it. In the face of her command to me never to come near her again, I could not venture to present myself at her door without some sort of invitation. I waited in expectation that Noé would some day soon require my services, and that I might thus once more be put into communication with her mother.

Meanwhile, at home, things kept me lively.

My patient gained strength daily, and grew more and more unbearable with every fresh gain. His insolence to Clairette in particular knew no bounds. That girl was always a self-respecting person; but my new inmate seemed to consider her modest bearing a slight upon those personal attractions he valued so highly, while he regarded her quiet and reserved manner as an intentional discourtesy to so taking a visitor. His airs and graces were nothing short of ridiculous.

"Wait till I get out again!" he exclaimed to me one day. "I'll show you some life then! That pretty little Marie Duvernay—there's a girl for you, now! No nonsense about her! To a man who's a connoisseur in youth and innocence, *mon Dieu*, what charm! what grace! what simplicity!"

I shuddered to hear him. "You seem to pride yourself," I said, not attempting to conceal my invincible disgust, "upon your love of young and innocent beauty."

He gave a hideous leer. "Well, yes," he answered, complacently. "I'm a person of taste. I flatter myself, few men have had more success with ingenuous youth than I have. I'm a man of good fortunes. And Mdlle. Marie, she takes my fancy. The idea, *par exemple*, is *piquante*, decidedly *piquante*. Duvernay's daughter, you know! Could anything be more amusing? Ha, ha, ha! You are a *drôle*, Bernascon, my boy. You see the fun in things. You will have your humour. What reconciles me to life, every day I grow older, is to see how amusing it is, how comic, how ironical."

I sat and gazed at him, positively thunderstruck. Why had I not let nature take its course? Talk about cancerous growths, indeed! The man himself was one huge moral cancer. To think I was responsible for saving this odious creature's life! A bad turn to humanity. It irked me to reflect upon it. My gorge rose at him. I wished I had left him at the hospital where I found him.

"Aha, Palliser," he cried again, looking over at me much amused. "I'm a good thought-reader. I know what's passing in your mind this moment. You're thinking what a pity you didn't leave my larynx alone—let that cancerous growth have its way—eh? and put me underground safely once and for ever! *Eh bien, mon vieux*, there's something in that. I recognize the clear gain to society, of course. The cancerous growth had its reason, I admit. But since I'm here—*vive la bagatelle*!—we must make the best of it. . . . . Consider the feelings of my poor wife and family!"

"Have you a wife and family?" I asked, ill at ease.

"*Hélas*, yes," he replied, with a sigh; "a wife of the most correct. Such a dragon of virtue! In my early manhood, and in a moment of self-forgetfulness, I strayed for awhile, I will candidly confess, from the paths of vice, and suffered myself to be betrayed by the warm feelings of youth into committing matrimony. A blunder always. I regret it now—for Mademoiselle Marie's sake—that charming angel, that ravishing little enchantress. But the world is built like that. No pleasure unalloyed. Always a thorn to every rose. The thorn, for this occasion only, by Mdme. Bernascon: the rose, that adorable, that delicious, that blushing little Marie."

"A wife and children?" I asked again, disgusted.

"A wife and child. Yes. You behold in me, in fact, that virtuous character—the pet of moralists—the father of a family."

"I'm sorry for it, for their sake," I answered coldly.

Bernascon stroked his beard with complacent calmness. "I am aware that a section of society does not love me as I deserve," he answered, in an almost satisfied voice. "But, after all, as the Latin poet justly remarks, we can't all be everything: *non omnia possumus omnes*. With my intimates, now, I'm a first favourite. Duvernay, for example——"

"Bernascon!" I cried, unable any longer to restrain myself, "if you dare to mention that name in my presence again, you leave my house that very moment."

Bernascon burst into a loud peal of laughter. "Softly, softly," he exclaimed, with an amused look, for he seemed positively to gloat over the memory of his worst acts. "What narrowness! What intolerance! Is this, I ask you, the nineteenth century? And besides, it's all very well for you, Palliser, to talk like that: but you can't turn me out, and you know very well you can't. You've nowhere to turn me to. Humanity, my dear friend—remember humanity. No member of a learned and humane profession could turn a man out of doors in his simple night-shirt. And that, you must recollect, is precisely the extent of my present wardrobe. A simple night-shirt and a pair of bed-socks. . . . By the way, comrade, I must soon be moving to the sofa. Would you have the goodness to call at your tailor's to-day as you pass, and mention to him that a gentleman in reduced circumstances requires to be measured for a suit of clothes? Good clothes, look you, and a good tailor; you understand, Palliser. In reduced circumstances, but with kind friends. As a man of the world, I insist upon not appearing in public except in a costume that becomes a gentleman."

His effrontery appalled me. "Bernascon," I said, "I'll measure you myself, and bespeak some clothes for you, in order to get rid of you. But, understand clearly, as soon as the clothes are made and worn, out you go, at a day's notice."

My patient burst into a loud roar of laughter once more. "No, no, friend Palliser," he exclaimed, half-choking. "You're in error there. You mistake the situation. I don't propose moving. You brought me here for your own purposes. I shall stay for mine. Don't for a moment suppose I'm such a fool as to think you tried to cure me for my own sake, or for the sake of humanity. I know very well what you did it for: the interests of science. You wanted to see whether this particular form of cancerous growth from which I suffered could or could not be eradicated. You wanted to make an important discovery. You wanted to gain for yourself name and fame. And in part you've succeeded. I don't blame you for it. . . . . Very well, *mon vieux*: that's all right for you. But you've *me* to consider into the bargain. The prevailing fault of the human mind, I find, is ingrained selfishness. You illustrate the fact. You're unfortunately selfish. Here's the proof of it! You thought only of your own part in this nice little drama: you omitted mine. *Eh bien*, I propose to reverse the conditions now: to arrange my own part myself for my own advantage: and to arrange it quite otherwise than you would have done for me. *J'y suis*: *j'y reste*:—I stop here indefinitely."

"We shall see about that," I said, rising in my wrath and bending over him angrily. "Come what may of it, go you shall as soon as you are in a fit state to travel."

Bernascon smiled a good-humoured smile. "No heroics, my friend," he said, waving his hand in the air with a conciliatory gesture. "Epic poetry is out of date; logic is in fashion. Before all then let us be reasonable. There's plenty of time to arrange these little matters. Plenty of time?—your entire life, my dear Palliser. With generous thoughtlessness you have assumed towards me in a moment of effusion the position of an earthly Providence. Very well, then, you must fulfil it. Homeless, houseless, penniless, you have taken me to your hearth, and pressed me, metaphorically speaking, to your bosom. Very well, then; finding myself comfortable there, I must decline to leave it. Afflicted with an almost incurable disease, you have restored me beyond my hopes or wishes to society. Very well, then; you must take the natural consequences upon your own head. I admire your humanity, but I deplore your imprudence. You should have thought twice before pressing me to your heart. That you failed to do so is my gain and your misfortune. Henceforth I look to you, my protector, for bread. . . . And I may add parenthetically that in the comprehensive term bread, in addition to the sense defined by the Academy, I include wine, meat, service, clothing, a liberal diet, amusement, and horse exercise. Ha, ha, ha! that's a good idea, that. In the term bread, my dear Palliser, I include horse exercise."

I was white with anger, I know, by this time, at the fellow's impudence. "You shall stop here," I said, savagely, "till the earliest day I think you just fit to move, and not a moment longer. You shall then go forth, with 20 francs and two sous in your pocket, to earn your bread as best you may—honestly if you can—by your own exertions."

Bernascon turned upon me a mock appealing look. "Oh, I say now, Palliser," he remonstrated, comically. "This is too bad, you know; and from a member of a *soi-disant* philanthropic profession! To turn such a man as me loose again to prey upon society! It's downright crime! It's sheer wickedness and madness! Can you reconcile it to your heart? Can you reconcile it to your conscience? I appeal with confidence to all the better feelings of your nature! Spare society, and undertake to provide for me yourself! I ask you for bread—champagne—horse exercise!"

"You shall have new clothes," I said—his own I had unfortunately omitted to ask for when I took him from the hospital. "You shall receive at my hands everything you can possibly lay any just claim to. You shall go forth provided with immediate means of subsistence for the future. And the rest you must gain for yourself—for the first time, perhaps—by honest labour."

Bernascon gazed theatrically at his big white hands. "Dear fingers," he cried, holding them up and apostrophizing them, "you have left your mark on the world, I admit, in your time—a deep blue mark—ah, how well I remember it! but never yet have you stained your gentility with honest toil—and never shall, either! Your kind friend Palliser will provide henceforth for your various wants, among which I will venture to specify, with all due deference, gloves, rings, cards, and a billiard cue. But your necessities are small. He need not be afraid. An allowance of five hundred francs a month, and all found—with a liberal table—will amply suffice for you."

I would have jumped at him that moment and displaced his bandages—a proceeding that must have resulted in instant death—I hated him so, my successful patient—had not professional instinct intervened to prevent it. How long I could stand him I hardly knew. If he provoked me much further, I could almost have murdered him. The cynical openness of the man's hideous nature so appalled and affrighted me. It repented me to think I had interfered to save him.

But just at that moment, Clairette appeared at the door with a note in her hand. It was addressed to me, in an envelope with a well-known black monogram, "A. de M." I opened it hastily and threw down the cover. Could Adèle be ill? Or Noé ailing? I read the few lines eagerly, in breathless expectation. The note exceeded my happiest anticipations. Oh, unexpected joy! I might still see Adèle.

"Dearest Friend," it began, "I write in very great surprise and agitation. I hardly know how to tell you what I know. I ought not to write; and yet I *must* write to you. Circumstances have altered since I saw you last. How far they have altered, or owing to what, I can scarcely realize. But this much I venture to say at once. You may come to see me again if you will. It is much for me to write—a woman dare hardly write so much—yet because I know you and trust your goodness, because you are a true and faithful friend, I dare to write it. You will not misunderstand me, or betray my confidence. You are so true and kind.

"Your grateful "ADÈLE.

I folded the letter and placed it next my heart. "I must go," I said, turning round, all glowing, to

Bernascon. "I'm—eh—called at once. A patient wants me."

To my disgust, as I turned, I saw he had picked up the envelope from the floor, by a movement that might well have cost him his life, so imprudently did it shake him, and was gazing with all his eyes at the monogram. The mere juxtaposition gave me a thrill of horror. My Adèle's handwriting in that wretch's hands! All that was purest and best in the world, by all that was foulest and most loathsome in humanity!

"Good-bye, Palliser, old fellow," he shouted after me as I left. "A lady's letter! My fraternal sympathy! I won't detain you. And mind you don't forget to call round, as you come back, at the tailor's."

(To be continued.)

THE TRADITIONS OF THE "TIMES."

THE EVIDENCE OF MESSRS. COBDEN AND BRIGHT.

IT may be truly said of the *Times* that "the leopard has not changed its spots nor the Ethiopian his skin." It has consistently opposed all great measures of reform, and has never been over-scrupulous in its treatment of powerful and trusted popular leaders. Our readers will doubtless peruse with lively interest the following extracts from the two greatest reformers of their day, Richard Cobden and John Bright. The references are to the popular editions of their speeches:—

I. RICHARD COBDEN.

We hear it [the charge of place-hunting] daily repeated in the columns of some of the London papers, whose audacity of assertion certainly sometimes astounds me even, though I am habituated to the perusal of the *Times* newspaper. (P. 338.)

HOW THE "TIMES" TREATED PALMERSTON.

I remember the *Times* newspaper, which spent about fifteen years in trying to blacken his reputation, and is now polishing him up every day, once said, when it had said everything else that was gross, vile, and vituperative about him, that he had been "boots" to every Administration for thirty years. Now, I beg you to understand that this is the language of the *Times*, and not mine. (P. 339.)

FALSEHOOD AND CALUMNY.

Any man who has lived in public life, as I have, must know that it is quite useless to contradict any falsehood or calumny, because it comes up again next day just as rife as ever. There is the *Times* newspaper always ready to repeat it, and the grosser the better. (P. 343.)

In 1847 Cobden declared the press was not free, and that the Reformers ought to emancipate it.

Well, I got a most vicious article next day from the *Times* newspaper for that, and the *Times* has followed us both with a very ample store of venom ever since. (P. 347.)

II. JOHN BRIGHT.

The following extracts are from the speeches of John Bright when he was trusted by the people and hated by the party of privilege:—

"If anybody tried now to get up a secession or insurrection in Ireland. . . . I am quite sure the *Times* would have its 'Special Correspondent,' and would describe with all the glee and exultation in the world the manner in which the Irish insurrectionists were cut down and made an end of." (P. 93.)

ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The *Times* in this country has done all that it could do to poison the minds of the people of England, and to irritate the minds of the people of America. (P. 95.)

The *Times* had charged Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright with wanting to obtain a Parliament which would seize on the estates of the rich and "divide them gratuitously among the poor."

Now, suppose he had charged Adam Smith with approving piracy, or if he had charged John Wesley with being an encourager of drunkenness and profanity, could it have been more extraordinary than that he should charge Mr. Cobden and myself with instigating agrarian outrages and the seizure of the estates of those who now hold them for the purpose of dividing them among the people? . . But Mr. Cobden came forward to assail Mr. Delane [the then editor of the *Times*] when he made the charge against me. He found a man in a mask endeavouring to stab me in the back . . . and he came forward and dragged his mask from him, and he showed him to the gaze of the whole nation and of the world. And at last, after denial and equivocation of every kind, this unmasked editor of this great journal was obliged to retire from the personal part of this controversy, and to skulk back into his anonymous hiding-place, which suits him better. (P. 447.)

The next extract is so startlingly applicable to present events that it might have been spoken yesterday instead of in 1864:—

No one laments more than I do that a paper which was once great in its independence has become now—what shall I say?—domesticated, for the editor of the *Times* is now domesticated in the houses of Cabinet Ministers and members of high families in London. . . . And, Sir, for aught I know, looking at what is said in the clubs in London about the dispensation of patronage to men who have been writers for that journal, I am not sure, unless what I say now may make it difficult, that some day or other some proprietor of that paper may not find himself placed in the House of Peers as compensation for the services offered to the present Prime Minister of England. (P. 448.)

THE "TIMES" ALWAYS THE SAME.

Mr. Cobden and I, and others . . . . were slandered then by the gentleman in the mask, just as we have been now. The *Times* was as foul-mouthed upon us twenty years ago as it is at this moment. It said that we went about the country setting class against class. It said that our views led to the confiscation of landed property. It said everything that was spiteful and untrue, as it says now. (P. 455.)

THE "TIMES" AND FRANCE.

Take another paper, the *Times*, which, unfortunately and untruly, is believed on the Continent to represent the opinions of the English people. Who is there on that paper—let him stand forward if there be such a man—who has a bitter personal animosity against the Emperor of the French? Day after day, every form into which the English language can be pressed is made use of for the purpose of stirring up the bitterest animosity between two of the greatest nations on the face of the earth. (P. 485.)

With these flaming denunciations of the methods of the *Times* before us we can but acknowledge that in its treatment of Mr. Parnell and his allies it has acted worthily of its traditions.

THE SALVATIONISTS' FAREWELL.

THE event towards which a brilliant Anglo-Indian wedding, and a great many meetings and dur bars in the various quarters of the Salvation Army, have recently been leading up, has arrived at last, and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, with fifty faithful followers, is just about to start for India, there to join her husband and help him to carry on the war in what is as yet one of the enemy's great strongholds. Yesterday evening the last farewell meeting of the departing officers was held at Exeter Hall, and long before seven o'clock the great hall was crowded to overflowing. On the platform the veiled lasses and turbaned lads formed a new and attractive feature, and Miss Eva Booth's simple dark-blue uniform looked strangely out of place among the scarlet robes and airy draperies of the Anglo-Indians, and the dark-skinned, gaudily-attired Salvation babies. The lack of Mrs. Booth's sympathetic presence was painfully felt in what was otherwise a joyful farewell meeting, the body of the soldiers being as boisterously enthusiastic as usual. The General, who was in high spirits, made in his opening words a slight alteration in the acoustic arrangements of the Hall the peg on which to hang the moral that the Salvation Army was always ready to confess its mistakes, and did not believe in the old adage, "As it was in the beginning, so it is now, and ever shall be," and deprecated those who only talk, talk, talk. "If I were not such a great talker myself," said the General, "I should advocate much more silence. But," he added, amid a great volley of cheering, "I work as well as talk." These light remarks, however, were the preface to one of the General's most able and fervent addresses, in which he exhorted men and women to come forward, not in fives and sixes, as missionaries are so often sent out, but in large numbers, to go and save souls in the dark parts of the earth, to go down the shafts in every country, and so bring up the human gold-quartz. One of the most "telling" of the General's anecdotes was that of the old illiterate preacher who preached a sermon on the parable in which the master was "an austere man," which, however, he read "an oyster man," catching human oysters; and, being told of his mistake, only said, "Never mind, we bagged five oysters." The General concluded by stating that during the last year the thirty-eight corps had become seventy, and instead of 130 officers there were now 238, not including the fifty who are just about to leave. A chorus in Singhalese was introduced by the General with the words, "They only learned that this afternoon; that's the way we teach languages." "Captain Solicitor," the daughter of a London solicitor, and other departing officers, then spoke, and Mrs. Booth-Tucker addressed the meeting for the last time before her departure, accepting her commission, and expressing her willingness to go, and her faith in the success of the work before her. One point which must have been noticed with satisfaction was the striking likeness to her mother, which was noticeable in the voice and gesticulation as well as in the general manner of Mrs. Booth-Tucker's able and glowing speech.

"UNCLES AND AUNTS" AT THE COMEDY.

"I SAY, you've no right to say that, you know." We fear that the authors of "Uncles and Aunts" (produced at the Comedy Theatre last evening) will be fain to apply their catch-phrase, uttered with such arch humour by Mr. Penley to any blame that the present writer may mete out to their play. "Uncles and Aunts" will succeed—if it does succeed—not on account of any intrinsic merit in its plot or its dialogue, but because of the extrinsic aid of good acting. Messrs. W. Lestocq and Walter Everard have shown little skill either in the selection of materials or in the use they have made of such materials as they have got. Their play is commonplace and devoid of purpose. It should have been called "The Diversions of Penley;" for Mr. Penley, in the character of an erratic lover somewhat advanced in years, is the life and soul of the piece. Mr. Penley—whether he be called the Rev. Robert Spalding, Joshua Gillibrand, or Zedekiah Aspen—is still Mr. Penley; but it must be borne in mind that Mr. Penley is an exceedingly amusing person. His Zedekiah Aspen does not suffer in being compared with anything he has yet done. From the moment he appears upon the stage, and his marvellous make-up is received with cheers by the audience, to the time that the curtain falls on the last act, Mr. Penley provokes continuous laughter. Miss Cissy Grahame's rendering of Nelly Marley (a typical stage young lady) also stands out as an interesting and pleasing piece of acting; while Miss Maria Daly, Miss Vane Featherston, and Miss Elton all render adequate support. Miss Katie Lee, a clever young lady, buxom and fair to look upon, is a capital servant. The authors play in their own piece, as also do Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Draycott, and Mr. W. F. Hawtrey. The reception accorded to "Uncles and Aunts," while not perhaps entirely favourable, was pleasant, and Mr. Penley received quite an ovation. The curtain is raised by Mr. Jerome's "Barbara."

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

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EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8.15,
Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as
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MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING at 9. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.15. THE DOWAGER. Doors open 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c.

GAIETY.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE. GREAT SUCCESS as MARINA, NIGHTLY, at 8.45, supported by Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Terry, H. Maxwell, James East, Glenn Wynn, &c. Preceded at 8 by POLLY'S VENTURE. Mrs. Smale, &c. Box-office open 10 till 6 daily. Note.—"In earth and skie and sea, Strange thynges ther be." "SHE" will soon be ready for production. Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

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(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

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THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 95th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Grant.

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EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (699th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, Edward Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

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In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M. The PAGGI CONCERTS at 6.15 P.M.

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SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

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MR. SIMS REEVES will Sing TO-MORROW (Friday), "Sigh no more, ladies" (Sullivan), and "Good-bye, sweetheart" (Hatton). Admission, ONE SHILLING. No extra charge. — FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

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LAWN TENNIS IN GERMANY.

The Freiherr von Fichard, who has written so enthusiastically about the noble influence of the passion for cricket upon the English character, has now come forward as an advocate for lawn-tennis. He has just published a little "Handbuch des Lawn-Tennis-Spiels," in which he commends the game to the Germans as "a most admirable instrument for the cultivation of sharp-sightedness, swift decision, great self-mastery, coolness of temper, patience, energy, and endurance." The ethical tendencies of the game have scarcely been appreciated as yet in the land of its birth at the high standard set up by the amiable Baron. We do not know that lawn-tennis has become very popular in the north of Germany, but in Alsace it is making rapid progress in favour. In Strasburg, in Colmar, in Zaberne, and many parts of the country, young Germans—if they allow us so to call them—may be seen vigorously engaged upon their tennis-lawns.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE ORATORY.

The following are one or two gems of oratory from a recent "Primrose" meeting in Aberdeenshire. In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Nicol, of Ballagie, said: "In Ireland they had a nasty habit of sporting. Sporting was extremely nice, but they shot landlords all the year round. (Renewed laughter.) (Laughter.) They did not even give them a close season. That was extremely annoying to the landlords, and he would hope that that

sort of thing would not come to Scotland. But, unfortunately, in Ireland they went a little further. They did not draw the line at those obnoxious people called landlords, but also shot the tenants and labourers," &c., &c.

THE PROTESTANTS AND THE PLAY.

The members of the Evangelical Alliance in England are not generally credited with much affection for the stage. On the contrary, it is presumable, that the majority of them are of the mind of that amiable tract writer who declared that the pit of a theatre was the shortest and most direct way to the bottomless pit. It is otherwise with their German brethren. At the General Assembly of the German Evangelical Alliance, which is now in session at Dursburg, a resolution has been unanimously passed condemning the interference of the Prussian Government with the performance of Trumpelmann's "Luther-spiel" in Berlin. To "bowdlerize" the drama of Luther in such a manner as to render it absolutely inoffensive to Roman Catholics, would certainly seem to be a literary feat beyond the skill of any playwright, censor, or critic in the world. The German Evangelical Alliance has resolved to print its protest against the recent interference of the State with the allied liberties of the German stage and the German Protestant Church.

A LADY AS MANAGER OF A RAILWAY.

The account given by the *Philadelphia Record* of a woman who manages a 20,000,000 dollar corporation and has saved it from ruin, suggests the story of Catherine Vernon in Mrs. Oliphant's "Hester."

Miss Mary Garrett, the daughter of the founder of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system, has never obtruded her individuality in the management of the great property which her father left at his death, but her influence and capacity have been felt and recognized by every one who has come in contact with the financial management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. For many years before her father's death she was his chief assistant. Her love for her father was the ruling passion of her life, and her devotion to him was the admiration of her friends and the despair of those who sought to win her hand in marriage.

Miss Garrett to-day, although few persons know it, controls and manages the Garrett interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has for some time been the most potential factor in the manipulations of the interests of that great corporation. She is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of the road and its financial status, and has always been looked upon as one of its most sagacious advisers. Although personally directing the management of a property worth not less than 20,000,000 dols., Miss Garrrett is almost unknown to business men, because her modesty will not permit her to assume individual and personal control which both her capacity for financial affairs and her direct control of millions of money would enable her to do. When her father was living, Miss Garrett was his private secretary, his best adviser, and his most trusted friend, even above any of the old gentleman's sons. It was in this capacity that she obtained her knowledge of the road and her insight into its financial affairs. After the death of her father, Miss Garrett's influence over her brother, Robert Garrett, was so marked that it became a matter of current talk in Baltimore. But there were certain theories held by her brother which even the influence which she had over him could not successfully combat. When the schemes which led to the invocation of the aid of the Drexel syndicate culminated, Robert Garrett saw the wisdom of his sister's counsels, which he had failed to follow, and practically surrendered to her the management of his interest in the road. When he started on his tour around the world, his sister followed and overtook him at San Francisco, where he was induced to give her the control of all his interests in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Recently, when the syndicate which had helped the Baltimore and Ohio out of the difficulties in which it had unwittingly been plunged began to haggle about the commissions, and threatened to place the road in an embarrassing position, Miss Garrett quietly brushed them all aside, put up the needed cash, and saved the credit of the company. Since the recent death of her brother, T. Harrison Garrett, Miss Mary Garrett's control of the Garrett estate has become practically unlimited, during Robert Garrett's absence from the United States.

Miss Garrett is most unassuming, and would never be taken for a great financier as she is at first sight. She is not fond of notoriety, and in manners and habits is a most domestic and home-loving woman.

"AT MRS. JEUNE'S."

In the course of an article on "The Relations Between Society and the Stage," Mr. Smalley sends his paper the following account of Mrs. Jeune :—

"She has a marked influence on the development of social intimacies or acquaintances. Her luncheons and dinners and parties have been called by people who have not been asked to them miscellaneous. Well, it is true that the people who attend them are not all cut to one pattern, and I dare say if this accomplished hostess were asked she would answer that she required nothing of her guests except that they should be, for one reason or another, and for as many different reasons as possible, interesting. 'I always go to Mrs. Jeune when she is good enough to ask me,' said a certain great lady. 'I do not know whom I shall meet, but I know I shall not be bored.' But if Mrs. Jeune's name is one of the first to occur when this ameliorating process as between stage and society is discussed, it is very far indeed from being the only one about which a great deal might be written. I say nothing of Bohemia proper—or improper. It never had much influence ; it now has less than ever. Mrs. Jeune could have done little, with all her cleverness, had her visiting list been restricted to those outlying and sometimes outlandish parts. But it may interest you to know that she comes of an ancient and honourable Scotch family, that her brother possesses a castle, that her sister is Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale, that her husband is an eminent Queen's Counsel and the son of a late Bishop of Peterborough, that her former husband was brother to the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, and that a ducal coronet was once laid at her feet which she did not care to put on her head. She reckons among her friends whole sections of London society, and those among the most important. Princes and Princesses, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, the Archbishop and his bishops, ambassadors, and duchesses—I need not continue the familiar catalogue, but they are as much a feature at the house in Wimpole-street as the artists and actors and actresses. And the feature of all others is that the most different sets are asked, not separately and successively, but together and to the same dinners and parties. Her house is not typical ; there is only one Mrs. Jeune, but in measuring the flow of the tide her house is for this purpose at high water mark."

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BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS EVERY SATURDAY, from Victoria 8.25 A.M. and 2.0 P.M., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington (Addison-road) 8.10 A.M. and 1.50 P.M., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea; from London Bridge 8.30 A.M. and 2.20 P.M., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon.
Returning only on the following Tuesday, and then only by the 6.5 P.M. Train. Fare 5s.

BRIGHTON AND BACK FOR THREE SHILLINGS EVERY SATURDAY and MONDAY, from Victoria 8.25 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction; from London Bridge 8.30 A.M., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon; and from Kensington (Addison-road) 8.10 A.M., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea. Returning same day only.

BRIGHTON AND BACK for THREE SHILLINGS.—EVERY SUNDAY, from Victoria 8.50 A.M., from London Bridge 8.55 A.M., calling at New Cross, and from Kensington (Addison-road) 8.50 A.M., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, Battersea, Clapham Junction, Balham, Streatham-hill, Crystal Palace, Norwood Junction, East Croydon, and South Croydon. Returning same day only.

PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY. CHEAP TRAINS EVERY SATURDAY by Direct Main Line Route from Victoria 1.0 P.M., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington (Addison-road) 12.45 P.M.; from London Bridge 1.40 P.M., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and West Croydon. Returning the following Tuesday. Portsmouth Town and Southsea. Fare 5s.
Through Tickets at Cheap Fares are also issued by these trains to Ryde and all stations in the Isle of Wight.

PORTSMOUTH and BACK.—EVERY SUNDAY from London Bridge 8.55 A.M.; Victoria 9 A.M.; calling at Clapham Junction, Mitcham Junction, Sutton, Epsom, Leatherhead, and Dorking. Returning the same day. Portsmouth Fare 4s.

PORTSMOUTH AND ROUND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—EVERY MONDAY from London Bridge 6.45 A.M., Victoria 6.35 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction, Sutton, and Dorking. Returning the same day. Portsmouth Town and Southsea Fare 4s. Fare, including Steamboat Trip round the Isle of Wight, 6s.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARD'S, BEXHILL, AND EASTBOURNE.—Cheap Fast Trains every Week-day from Victoria 9.55 A.M., London Bridge 9.55 A.M., New Cross 10.0 A.M., East Croydon 10.25 A.M., Kensington (Addison-road) 9.55 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction.
Special Fast Trains every Sunday from London Bridge 9.25 A.M., New Cross 9.30 A.M., Victoria 9.25 A.M., Kensington (Addison-road) 9.10 A.M., Clapham Junction 9.30 A.M., and East Croydon 9.50 A.M.
Special Day Return Tickets, 15s., 10s. 6d., and 6s.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARD'S, BEXHILL, AND EASTBOURNE AND BACK FOR FOUR SHILLINGS. EVERY MONDAY Special Cheap Trains from Victoria and London Bridge 8.0 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction, New Cross, and East Croydon. Returning same day.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST, ROUTE.
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.
EXPRESS DAY SERVICE—Every Week day as under:—

	Victoria Station Dep.	London Bridge Station. Dep.	Paris. Arr.
Aug. 24	8 10 a.m.	8 20 a.m.	6 35 p.m.
,, 25	9 10 ,,	9 20 ,,	7 40 ,,
,, 27	9 10 ,,	9 20 ,,	7 40 ,,
,, 28	9 10 ,,	9 20 ,,	7 40 ,,

FIXED SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 P.M., and London Bridge 8.0 P.M., every weekday and Sunday.
FARES.—London to Paris and back—

Available for return within	1st Class.	2nd Class.
One Month.....	£2 17 0	£2 1 0

Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 32s.
A spacious and commodious Station has been constructed on the new East Quay at Newhaven, wherein passengers will find every possible convenience and comfort.
The *Brittany*, *Normandy*, *Paris*, and *Rouen*, Splendid Fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3½ hours.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
A Pullman Drawing Room Car will be run in the Special Day Tidal Train each way between Victoria and Newhaven.

FOR full particulars see Time Book, Tourist Programme, and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.
(By Order) A. SARLE,
Secretary and General Manager.

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Health, Strength, Energy.
It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

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The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

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Clarifies the Skin. SOAP.
Sold everywhere.

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Pall Mall Budget

Of TO-DAY (THURSDAY, August 23),

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An Interview with Mrs. Mona Caird.

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"THE WILD NOR'-WESTER."

An Artist's Experience. (ILLUSTRATED.)

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The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,000	Aug. 31
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Sept. 14
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Sept. 28
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23

Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.
Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

LONDON TO NEW YORK. WILSON-HILL LINE.
Splendid Passenger STEAMERS, with superior accommodation amidships, sail regularly.
LYDIAN MONARCH, Ag. 31 | TOWER HILL, Sept. 8
1st class, £10; 2nd class, £6 6s.; 3rd class, £3 16s. Special Low Inland Rail Fares from New York now in force for a short time only.—Apply to ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

TO GERMANY,
by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.
The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London first saloon, £3 13s.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £3 13s. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C.; or at Southampton.

NORWEGIAN FJORDS.—For particulars of STEAM YACHTING CRUISES, by best routes, apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, or 99, Gracechurch-street.

LONDON and SCOTLAND.—The CARRON LINE of first class Passenger Steamers sail from CARRON and LONDON and CONTINENTAL STEAM WHARVES, Stroud, Lower East Smithfield, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY for GRANGEMOUTH. Returning from Grangemouth Every Tuesday and Saturday. Average passage 30 hours. Trains run alongside the steamers at Grangemouth.
The best and cheapest route to the Glasgow Exhibition. First Cabin and 3rd class rail, return, including admission, 37s. Through bookings to Oban and the Highlands, and circular tours round Land's End, &c.
For particulars as to fares, berths, and all other information, apply to John Smither and Son (Limited), 65, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; Newcomb and Son, 6, Water-lane, E.C.; and Carron Company's Wharves, Lower East Smithfield, E.

DOVER and DEAL, by SEA, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF DAILY at 11 A.M. (Sundays excepted), by the magnificent new Saloon Steamers *ORIOLE* or *MAVIS*. Fare, 7s.; children, 4s. DOVER.—Excursion there and back (to return by L. C. and D. R. or water), 12s. 6d.; children, 7s.—Apply to the G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 11 A.M., calling at Blackwall Pier. Single fare, 5s. and 4s.; children under twelve, 2s. 6d. Sundays, Margate Excursion, at 9 A.M. Fare, 5s., children 2s. 6d. The new magnificent saloon steamers *ORIOLE* and *MAVIS* are now running on this station.

YARMOUTH (from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF) DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 8.30 A.M. (calling at Blackwall Pier). Fares: 8s., 6s. Return (available the whole season), 12s., 9s. Children under 12, half-price. A Saloon Steamer will leave extra at 9 A.M. on Saturday Next. First class passengers only. Reduced fare, 10s. 6d.

CROMER and SHERRINGHAM.
Book from KING'S CROSS (G.N.).

	A.M.	P.M.
Expresses leave	10.10	2.0
Arrive Cromer Beach	2.45	6.35

Bracing air. Splendid inland scenery.
Excellent Sea Bathing. Good Fishing. Golfing.

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Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, August 23, 1888.